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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower News

by Clearway

Pendulum Swings Again

Underpinning World Peace

Appreciation for Women

¶ **Another Week**—In times as swiftly moving as these there is always one consolation: The pendulum may swing as quickly rightward as it does wrong-ward. This view is borne out with the remarkable shift in the news which a week-end away from the cables makes impressive. Saturday—with Poland and Lithuania at loggerheads; Czechoslovakia yielding to demands for more extensive representation for the German minority; Britain and Italy revealing deft diplomatic footwork in the Mediterranean and African arenas; Russia smoothly suggesting a non-authoritarian line-up. . . . Yes, on Saturday anything might have happened.

• **But Monday**—Poland and Lithuania plan to patch up their 18-year-old period of non-intercourse; there's a promise of Italo-British accord apparently in the offing; Russia's disruptive program is uncovered showing a scarlet background as a mysterious round-up of foreigner-employed citizens follows the recent purge—Monday, to repeat, a new set of circumstances points to a "breathing spell" from the threat of new wars and a hope for further isolation of old.

• **Breathing spells**, by the way, are employed by athletes for relaxation, re-inspiration and analysis of the situation. Employing the time in criticism, hatred and condemnation is recognized by astute trainers as a vicious method of inviting defeat. Let's be neutral athletes.

¶ **National Peace Conference**—This week—March 23 to 26—delegates from 41 national organizations meet in Washington to confer on world economic co-operation toward peace and plenty. Basic in the considerations of these peace-seekers is the conviction that peace is attainable not through conquest, force, or coercion; but through building for the well-being and security of all peoples. One way to prepare the foundation for such building is through economic regulations, paramount of which is the uplifting of the world living standard through stimulating more abundant international trade. • But prior to this must come a general recognition of that fundamental rule of recompense: Giving precedes getting.

¶ **The Worth of Women**—The Brookings Institution, economic research organization, argues that outright discrimination against women in industry, so far as salaries are concerned, is not common in the United States. In discussing the subject with the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the institution explains that wage differences between men and women are traceable to the fact that the two do different kinds of work. The Bureau, however, doesn't agree. It says that differences in skill would not justify wage schedules varying from 50 to 75 per cent less than men's returns. The Bureau blames the lapse on women's lack of organization, claiming that low wages to women constitute a hang-over from a traditional attitude relative to "women's work." • A question of appreciation is also involved. Traditionally women's valuable contributions to society and the home have been taken for granted.

¶ **Hog Callers?**—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, are evidently convinced that hog callers have been enlisted to throw mud on the carefully acoured tariff act. As an example, they point to the last-minute inclusion of a six-cent per pound tax on imported pork in the pending 1938 Revenue Bill just before it passed the House. Both men allude to the tax as a horrible economic blunder, typical of the method in which short-sighted and selfish representatives of special interests attempt to remedy conditions by hit or miss measures. They charge that in an attempt to stop a small trickle of imported goods, the pork interests have endangered the whole pork export industry. • So, by implication at least, the two defenders of tariff reciprocity consign to the pig pen those who seek to protect their special groups regardless of the general welfare.

¶ **Opinions**—Dr. Stephen S. Wise, returning from a meeting of World Zionist executives in London, warns that "vacillating democracy" may find itself "helpless before the tide of Fascism." He warns America against the belief that an isolationist policy can bring security. Mingling with the echoes of his voice are those of the Anglican Church Bishop of Chelmsford, Dr. Henry A. Wilson, who observes: "A civilization which can give birth to shameful persecution of Jews . . and to lying dishonesty which makes mock of treaties and agreements is not worth preserving . . . It won't require a war to kill it; it is dying if not already dead." • Somewhere between these two statements lies a common ground in which is found the truism that vacillation, lack of vision, and selfish contentment in materialistic ease is as self-destructive as blind force, dishonesty, and selfish ambition.

In the Boston Section:

Tobin appears before Legislature seeking financial aid.

Eastern associates drawn into gas hearings.

Highway safety experts predict new generation trained in handling high speed travel.

Cotton men make case protesting Anglo-American treaty in Washington.

And News From All New England
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. Protestants Urge Catholics to Curb Franco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—In a move considered of some value to the Spanish Government in its hour of peril, Secretary of State Cordell Hull today issued a vigorous denunciation of the bombings of Barcelona by Insurgent aircraft expresssing his "horror" over what has happened and the hope that it will not be repeated.

His statement is considered here to be an effort to bolster British and French representations to the Spanish Insurgents and to make it plain to the forces of Gen. Francisco Franco that although the United States cannot take a direct hand diplomatically in the affair it feels extreme repugnance for the methods adopted in the effort to break the military resistance of the Spanish Government.

Secretary Hull said:

"Reports from Barcelona leave no doubt of the appalling loss of life among civilians, men, women and children as a result of the recent air raids.

Conduct Unjustified

"I have on several occasions stated the position of this Government with respect to the bombing of civilian populations from the air. This position is based first on considerations of humanity and secondly on the consideration that no theory of war can justify such conduct.

"On this occastion when the loss

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Sixty-one Bishops of the Methodist and Protestant Episcopal Churches in 36 States appealed yesterday to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States to "bring the might of your influence to bear on Gen. Francisco Franco" to halt bombing of civilians in Spain.

Their document, described as unique in American ecclesiastical history, was made public in the form of an open letter addressed to "the (Roman) Catholic clergy of the United States."

The Most Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, headed the list of signers.

In issuing the statement, the Rt. Rev. Robert L. Paddock, Chairman of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, said the American (Roman) Catholic Hierarchy indorsed the pastoral letter of the Spanish Roman Catholic Bishops espousing General Franco's cause in the Iberian conflict and that spokesmen of the Roman Catholic Church in this country have openly defended the cause of the insurgent general.

Appeal Is Launched

"We realize that the (Roman) Catholic Hierarchy in this Country has, for reasons which seem good to it, chosen to defend the Franco cause," the statement said. "It is for this very reason, knowing that word from you would carry weight

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Direct Aid Backing Work Aid Urged on U. S. in New Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Relief recipients have had to tighten their belts in many parts of the country in the past few months, according to the report of a survey by the American Association of Social Workers made public by Walter West, Executive Secretary of the Association, today. Contributing causes, the report says, were the quota and other restrictions on Works Progress Administration rolls, marked increases in the number of applicants for relief, and widespread layoffs in industry along with drastic pay-roll cuts.

"The only logical and sensible approach to this problem," Mr. West said in handing out the announcement, "is a system of Federal grants-in-aid to states for direct relief to underpin the Federal Works Program and to assist state and local governments to finance a decent, humane program of general assistance for those who cannot be cared for through a work program."

The report, based on data obtained from 43 representative areas in 28 states, has been sent to the Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief, headed by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.

The Association, the report says, is not at variance with the Works Progress Administration because all heads of families in need are not employed by it, but, on the contrary, "supports the ideal of a work program."

Total "employables" and "unemployables" are placed in the report at between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000, and, according to the latest statistics upon which the Association bases its figures, 2,000,000 persons of this estimated number were receiving direct relief during the month of February, 1938.

Drawing conclusions from similar surveys made in 1936 and 1937, the report holds that the withdrawal of the Federal Government from participation with the states in financing of direct relief has resulted in "a serious breakdown in the adequacy and availability of relief, affecting adversely the health and well-being of those needy families and individuals who could not be cared for through a restricted Federal work program."

Big Navy Bill Wins in House By 191 Margin

Measure Sent to Senate Keeps Provision for Three Battleships

Vote Was Surprise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—With nearly a three-to-one majority behind it the Administration's huge naval expansion authorization bill went through to final passage in the House today and on to the Senate where speedy action is expected under the impetus of world tension and the alleged danger of war abroad.

The final vote which put the House seal of approval on a 20 per cent increase in the Navy's permitted size was 291 to 100.

Just before the final vote was taken there was a separate vote on a motion to delete three battleships from the measure. This was defeated by 276 to 114.

The two votes show that there are 14 members of the House who would rather have the naval expansion without battleships, but will take the whole program if the battleships must go in. It also shows a larger majority in favor of the measure than had been expected by most observers, although the outcome had been expected to be favorable from the first.

The 100 members who voted against the bill represent the total number who oppose American participation in the naval race at a speed excelled only by that of Britain. The bill authorizes increasing the total tonnage of the U. S. Navy by a margin which will make possible adding about 46 new warships and 22 auxiliaries to the fleet, and supporting it from the air with a total of 3,000 airplanes, 1,000 more than the existing authorized strength. Navy officials estimate that the cost of completing this expansion program will be $1,121,546,000.

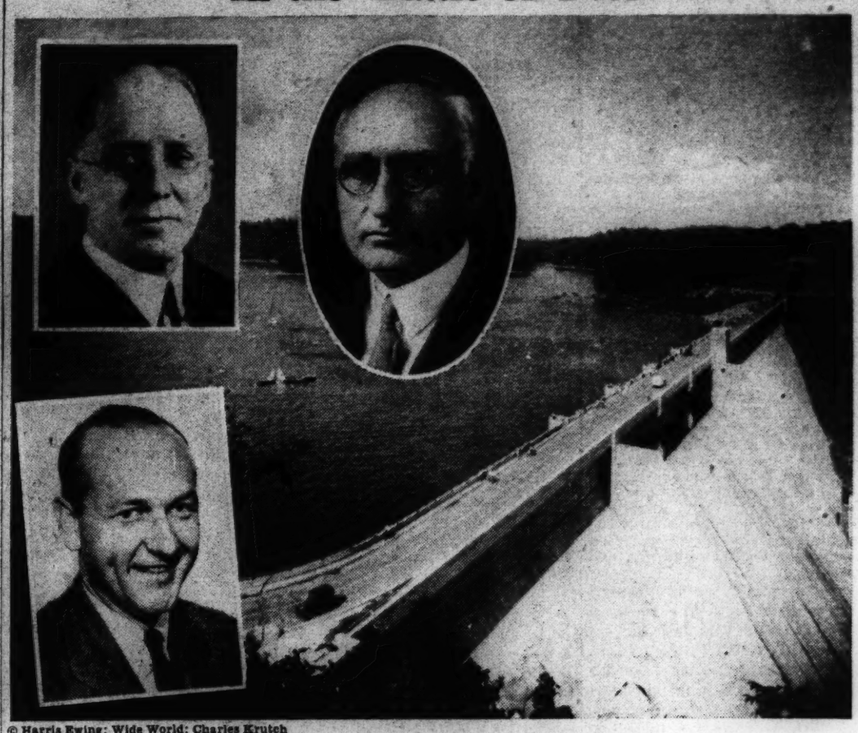
The increase is substantially less than the increases contemplated for the British Navy. What positions it would put the American Navy in as respects Japan is a matter of rough guess-work due to uncertainty as to actual Japanese construction. The 20 per cent increase is, however, believed to represent about double what new warship tonnage Japan actually has under construction at the moment. If promptly translated into an actual building program it would perhaps re-establish the 5-3 ratio which was the official relationship between the American and Japanese navies under the expired treaties. Japan is reported to be ahead of its ratio status, and the United States still well behind.

Polish Radio Plans Made to Counteract Soviet Propaganda

WARSAW (AP)—Polish radio, a Government owned concern which is the only broadcasting company in Poland, has announced it will open two stations this summer in the eastern part of the country to counteract propaganda from Soviet radio stations.

Besides carrying full Polish programs, these stations interefere greatly with the reception of foreign broadcasts.

In the 'Battle of TVA'



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Norris Dam, TVA Project on Clinch River in Tennessee

Upper Inset—Harcourt A. Morgan. Oval Inset—Chairman Arthur E. Morgan. Lower Inset—David E. Lilienthal

Spiritual Reawakening: Plays On Broadway Show Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—"Religion has come to the Broadway theater, because it is a reflection of what is in people's own hearts," according to Miss Gertrude Lawrence, starring actress of the play "Susan and God."

Miss Lawrence, with the support of Paul McGrath, who takes the part of her husband in the play, and Nancy Kelly, who has the role of her daughter, moved the last scene of "Susan and God" from the Plymouth Theater to the Broadway Temple of the Methodist Episcopal Church here last night, giving the congregation not only more than a passing glimpse of how the religious theme has found its way into the stage, but at the same time, stressing in a little address the reason the theater has turned to religious themes.

"Dramatists who write with fidelity," she said, "have, through the ages, recorded the tragedies, the humors, the political, moral and spiritual significances of their times. Thus in the hectic 1920's, when prosperity was the keynote, the plays were primarily gay and unimportant. When the economic scale was unbalanced and new political philosophies swept the earth, the play theme reflected this dramatic trend.

Dramatists Follow the People

"For years audiences came to the theater, listened attentively, were mentally stimulated and excited and went their way hopeful, perhaps even with a prayer in their hearts that able leadership would solve some of the human problems jeopardizing the universal brotherhood of man.

"This, however, was not to be. The clouds grew darker. Everywhere civilization seemed to be tottering. Man, who merely begged for a peaceful way out, found large armies arising everywhere about him. Might was right and hate burned deeply in the hearts of people everywhere. . . .

"Their leaders having failed him miserably, civilized man finally turned to God. Here could they find the peace they sought, the hope that society would not be ruthlessly destroyed on the altar of prejudice, jealousy and ambition.

"As people think, so do the world's dramatists. Religious themes crept into the theater—not by managerial design, but as honest and sincere spiritual convictions. 'Susan and God,' 'Shadow and Substance,' 'Many Mansions,' 'Murder in the Cathedral,'" all of them brought man closer to God. 'Our Town' and 'On Borrowed Time,' while not teaching the subject of religion, deal with man's righteousness and his fervent desire to be happy, which is religion of the heart.

A Spiritual Awakening

"All of these plays are beautiful because they bring a breath of sweetness and freshness into life made sordid by the rattling of sabers and the threats of bullies. . . .

"I feel there is a spiritual reawakening among the people everywhere. It is almost a revolt of the masses against the oppressive materialistic leadership of the dictators and toward the glorious freedom and peace of their spiritual liberator.

"And so it is that the American theater today is keenly alive to this deep undercurrent within the spirit of the people. When that movement reaches around the world, as it must and will, then will danger fall back and man will once more be able to settle down by quiet streams and think in peace, and women will raise children to be citizens—not soldiers."

Germanic Czechs Strike at French And Soviet Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, March 21—The Czechoslovak Government, in order to improve its relations with the German minority, has decided further to extend German participation in public offices, making this proportionate to the minority's ratio to the total population.

The new action extends the agreement reached between the Czechoslovak Government and German Activist Parties on Feb. 18, 1937. The Sudetic Germans henceforward will be entitled on the basis of their population ratio to 22 per cent of the offices of the Central Government, and 23 per cent of the offices in the Province of Bohemia.

Premier Milan Hodza's move is regarded as a further step in the right direction, but until details are worked out it is held to be impossible to pass final judgment, particularly as to the extent the Sudetic Germans will be satisfied. Meanwhile, their party, under the leadership of Konrad Henlein, is conducting extensive propaganda, utilizing Germany's recent annexation of Austria as a warning that the clock stands at five minutes to twelve, "time for waverers" to make their decision.

Some Unrest Among Activists

It is noted with interest in this connection that Herr Henlein's recent appeal for unity among all German parties in Czechoslovakia was published from the official German Bureau in Berlin.

Some unrest is now noticeable among German Activists, or the smaller German parties, which have been co-operating in Premier Hodza's Coalition Government. One of these parties, the German Agrarians, issued a statement the middle of last week demanding that the 1937 agreement be more generously applied and extended. The Premier's newest concessions are primarily a concession to this group's protest.

German Agrarians make much the same demand as the Henleinists, but on democratic parliamentary basis, not at the instance of Berlin. These demands include equal status for the Sudetic Germans with the Czechoslovaks in those parts of Czechoslovakia in which the Germans are not in a minority but equal in number to the Czechs and Slo-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

TVA Dispute: An Ultimatum To Chairman

Basic Point Is Seen as Question of Means Vs. the End

Issue Is Clouded

Chairman's Writings Trace Ever-Widening Rift Among Directors

The News

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, today was told by President Roosevelt that he must either withdraw the charges against his colleagues or resign, took to the White House his reply to President Roosevelt's demand that he say whether he would co-operate in a presidential inquiry into his disputes with other TVA directors.

Chairman Morgan left the White House at 2:40 p. m. after a short conference.

It also was reported the President gave Chairman Morgan until 2:30 p. m. tomorrow for his answer.

The Significance

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The controversy between Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and his two colleagues, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, involves essentially the old question of which is the more important, the end or the means.

In the eyes of Mr. Lilienthal the main necessity is that TVA shall succeed. To Chairman Morgan the matter of how it succeeds, if it does, is equally or perhaps more important.

"There are certain fundamental decencies and standards of integrity and propriety in public life which are more important to civilized society than any particular Government program," declared Dr. Morgan in a press statement March 2 after the disposal of the George L. Berry marble claims. Friends of Mr. Lilienthal and "the other" Dr. Morgan deny that the majority members have violated any of these decencies and proprieties, and consider the Chairman's charges to be a result of misunderstandings and groundless suspicions.

TVA and the Future

Whatever the facts in this respect may be—and apparently only a congressional investigation can bring them out—it is possible to reconstruct from Dr. Arthur Morgan's utterances of the past year or so the basic questions of policy on which he has differed from his fellow Board members and to speculate how they may affect the future course of TVA.

At first it was believed that the differences had to do mainly with the desirability of the power pool or "grid" plan for distribution and sale of electricity to public and private systems alike in the neighborhood of the Tennessee River dams. Dr. Arthur Morgan recommended that method, under which the Government and the private utilities would incorporate a power transmission organization to take over and operate all their transmission lines in the area jointly. But an article by him in the Atlantic Monthly last September made it clear that he was open to "other feasible methods" for disposing TVA of power.

He expressly recognized there the possibility of acquisition of the existing private electrical distributing systems by purchase. But he said

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Arctic Records Set by Wilkins On Rescue Flights

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Sir Hubert Wilkins, after breaking all known records for Arctic rescue expeditions, is returning from his six months' unsuccessful search for six Russian transpolar fliers missing since last Aug. 13.

Members of the Explorers Club, which assisted the Soviet Government in directing the rescue hunt, estimated Sir Hubert flew more than 20,000 miles, all north of the Arctic Circle, seeking some trace of Sigismund Levaneffsky and his five comrades.

Vilhjamur Stefansson, President of the Club, said the hunt from Canadian and Alaskan bases was abandoned because experts believed the missing fliers, if still alive, had drifted across the Arctic Ocean toward the Norway or Russia mainland on ice floes.

Less than a week after a spluttering, then silent radio indicated to the outside world that the Russian transpolar plane had met with a mishap, Sir Hubert and his companions crossed the Arctic Circle to search for its occupants.

Using a giant flying boat purchased by the Soviets, Sir Hubert and his aides flew 14,000 miles over frozen wastes, observing swathes 10 miles wide in search of the missing aviators.

When winter closed off available bases for operating the flying boat, he switched to a smaller landplane mounted on skis and, with a single companion, covered 8000 miles more, mostly by the moonlight of an arctic winter.

Economics in the News

Mexican Oil—Seizure of Oil Properties Aids Mexicanization Cause but Injures Government's Finances—The Good Neighbor Policy

By H. B. E.

The good neighbor policy, which is the cardinal principle underlying American foreign policy, seems likely to be taxed severely by the Mexican seizure of American and British oil properties. Oil, to be sure, is a smelly reason for plain talking. Yet the seizure of property belonging to the nationals of the good neighbor is hardly the sort of treatment that could be described as reciprocal.

The immediate trouble arises out of a lack of agreement between the Mexican Government and oil companies over application of new labor laws. From the worker's standpoint, Mexico has the most generous labor legislation in existence. I am told that, even if a worker walks off with his employer's goods, he cannot be discharged without two months' notice. The theory is that the theft might have been "planted." Labor laws, as promulgated for the oil industry, were so generous the industry figured that eventually there would be no margin left for profit.

Doubtless the Mexican Government would dispute this statement. I give it on the authority of a disinterested expert who recently returned from Mexico after making a study of the effect of the labor laws upon foreign industry. He tells me that President Cardenas and his advisers made two mistakes. First, they miscalculated the oil industry's ability to pay; secondly, they imagined that the jealousies in the oil industry would stop creation of a solid front against labor reforms. The mistakes, of course, are predicated upon the inability of the Mexicans themselves to operate the oil properties successfully.

* * *

This is the judgment of experts with whom I have talked. The oil business is highly technical, and there are few technicians among the Mexicans. Moreover, distribution of Mexican oil in the world's markets is the reason for its exploitation, and there are no tankers available to the Mexicans. The impasse thus will intensify the paralysis in Mexican finances.

Deterioration in the Mexican economic situation is due in part to the rapidity with which the Mexicanization reforms have been put through. Reform, no doubt, was overdue in Mexico. President Cardenas himself is a reformer who seems to have established a reputation among foreigners for his probity and high-mindedness. But the reforms have had the usual effect of reforms when carried out in a hurry—they have retarded production, with the result that Mexico has been deprived of the wherewithal necessary to buy essential goods from abroad.

Mexico thrives on her metal and mineral wealth. For a time the high price of silver, and the rising price of other commodities that Mexico sells abroad, offset the cost of reform. But a world recession in prices, coupled with the collapse in silver, has left the country peculiarly vulnerable. It was then seen that both in industry and in agriculture yields were falling off. Labor regulations had crippled new enterprise, and had caused an exodus of capital. Mexican no less than foreign. As for land reforms, the large estates used to yield a good surplus, but when President Cardenas hurried up the parceling out of estates among the peasantry, he found that the peasants were quite content to grow their own subsistence, and little more.

In its extremity, the Mexican Government has been looking to Uncle Sam to tide it over. Last Dec. 31 Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced special monthly purchases of Mexican silver. He also bought a large stock of metal which had been accumulated pending sale. These purchases were as much relief measures as a WPA appropriation. For the United States is already so choked with gold and silver that new vaults had to be constructed.

* * *

President Cardenas expressed gratitude for this good neighborliness. Nevertheless Mexico, still hard pressed, could not afford to be so grateful as to stop measures which have damaged, and are continuing to damage, American intgrests. On the very day of the silver handout, Mexico boosted tariff rates against a line of goods most of which came from the United States. And three days later the Government abrogated the Morrow-Calles arrangement on the long-standing dispute over oil. Similiarly, the United States was discussing payment on lands north of the Rio Grande which Mexico always has claimed when the present expropriation or oil properties was announced.

Such an affront to good neighborliness is not so serious, perhaps, as Mexico's plight. This may be of more political than economic consequence to the United States because of the temptation which the situation affords for other countries to fish in these troubled waters. Many countries want oil nowadays. They may be looking around for a method of relieving Mexico of its present predicament in return for favors which would be a worse affront to the United States than the expropriation measure.

Whys of Women's Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—Do employers pay women lower wages than men just because they are women?

That question is the subject of an argument between the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor and the Brookings Institution, noted economic research foundation.

Recently the Brookings Institution in its report entitled "Income Structure of the United States" held that "outright discrimination in the sense of paying men higher rates for the same kind and volume of work is not a common practice."

The Women's Bureau, in a new study, "Differences in the Earnings of Women and Men," takes exception to that statement. "Differences in skill that may exist are far from sufficient to justify a wage to women that frequently is only 60 to 70 per cent as great as that paid men," declares this Government bureau.

The Brookings Institution explained away differences in men and women's wages by pointing out that the two do different kinds of work, that women are often beginners and many of them give up gainful occupations at a relatively early age.

On the other hand, Miss Mary Elisabeth Pidgeon, Research Chief for the Women's Bureau, finds in a mass of statistical data "an almost uncanny uniformity in the extent to which women's wages are below men's, in spite of changes in the general wage level, in public sentiment, in business conditions, or in the labor survey, and regardless of locality, type of industry, period of time, method of pay, or other qualifying factor."

"Women's lack of organization," says the Bureau report, "undoubtedly forms a large factor in keeping their wages at lower levels, but in many instances the payment of a low wage to women is a hangover from the traditional attitude that assigns a low money value to work thought of as 'women's work.'"

Besides producing a low standard of living for families where women are the sole supporters, wage differentials based on sex have a "definite tendency to depress wage standards in general for both sexes, extending and perpetuating the ills of poverty and dependency and placing a premium on the displacement of men and the hiring of women at reduced rates," the Bureau said.

Spring: Paper Your Front Lawn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Grass lawns can now be sown in the form of sheets of paper, like papering a wall, as a result of an invention of Mr. V. Hartley, a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society. The seed is supplied in 13 different mixtures suitable for the various soils in which it is intended to sow, and is incorporated in sheets of soft white paper, which easily decomposes. Held up to the light, the seeds can be seen in rows about three eighths of an inch apart.

The ground to be sown is leveled and the surface covered with fine soil; the seed sheets measuring 3 feet by 2 feet are spread over it and kept moist, and under warm conditions the seed will germinate in from seven to ten days.

Among the advantages claimed for this method of making a lawn are that the seed is thoroughly protected from birds before germination; the lines of seed are so spaced that every seedling has sufficient space to develop its root and top growth; the depth of sowing is under control; maximum germination is ensured; and curved edges, round flower beds for instance, can be cut to shape from the seed sheets with scissors.

The inventor has arranged for all the variety of soils in which a lawn might be expected to grow with success. He also takes into account whether the lawn will be required for tennis, bowling, ornamental, town or city, and so forth. All the customer for a lawn in future will have to say will be, "Fifty sheets of Mixture No. 6, please," follow the directions, and wait to see his lawn grow. The sheets vary in price from 5d. per sheet for an ordinary pleasure lawn on light to medium soil, to 1s. 3d. for a Bowling Green on heavy soil or near the Coast. It works out more expensive than ordinary sowing, but against this can be balanced convenience and, according to the inventor, certainty of results.

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Artistic Activities in Leisure Meet Genuine Liking for Work

Self-Help Series
Last of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles, of which the following is the last, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everybody's working hard at leisure. Never before in the world's history have people been so industrious about their play. This is the day of Planned Pleasure. And it's all on account of a liking for work.

Once upon a time the bundle girl tied a messy knot, with her eyes on a dim, imaginative stage setting and sighed, "I wish I'd been trained to be an actress." The bank clerk smoothed his hair still flatter and murmured, "I wish I'd run away and joined that circus. I know I'd have been a great hand with the elephants." The factory girl said, "Oh, I wish I could be a hairdresser," and the mousy-quiet bookkeeper at the Ori-Rite Emporeeum whispered to her ledgers, "I wish Popper'd let me be a toe-dancer."

The world was full of wishfulness a decade ago, but now! The bundle girl takes her Saturday-off to study dramatics at the Young Women's Christian Association. The bank clerk finds that a course in zo-ology, part of a museum school extension curriculum, gives him a good start for a circus career. The textile worker join. the beauty parlor class at the Adult Educational Institute and spends her evenings and holidays experimenting on her coworkers' hair, fingernails and eyebrows. The bookkeeper pirouettes to her heart's content at a Tuesday night beginners' class in the ballet.

Their hopes commence to be realized for an outlay of two or three dollars, because they have the leisure, and because they know what they want, and because the community is permeated with schemes for training the adult.

Expert Advise Available

In any town or city of the United States, and in many a town or city of Europe, it is now easy to find both expert advice and courses for the worker's leisure hours in almost any subject ever reduced to a study. Young Men's Christian Associations, Young Women's Christian Associations, Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups, evening high schools, mothers' clubs, public libraries, community centers, international institutes and a host of other organizations are equipped to furnish training in the natural sciences, arts and handicrafts to the grown-up beginner who wishes for a new pastime or the doorway to a new way of making a living.

Even in remote rural regions, ways and means are being developed to provide education for leisure hours. The State of New Hampshire has pioneered in reviving handicrafts which have met the spare-time needs of thousands of its inhabitants. This State has also, in doing this work, maintained a high standard of design and craftsmanship.

"I wish I could find some use for my forge," says the White Mountain blacksmith, and a neighbor suggests that he consult one of the branches of the League of New Hampshire Crafts. Before long he is producing on his anvil graceful wrought-iron grilles, fire tongs and pokers, and candelabra.

Lessons From Traveling Teacher

"I wish I knew how to make things in copper," the farm girl exclaims, visiting the League's village shop. She takes lessons from the traveling teacher who circulates among the League branches, and, revealing a talent for design, is quickly established as a craftsman, with orders enough to release her from the farm job which she had accepted as the only thing she knew how to do. Other American states are following in the footsteps of New Hampshire and generously helping those who are willing to help themselves.

"I wish I knew Spanish." "I wish I could speak Japanese." "I wish I could play the guitar." "I wish I could be a sculptor." The answer is literally at hand, for a comparatively small outlay of money and a willingness to work, for leisure well used, of course, is work, the difference being, it's the work one chooses for oneself. Our real taste is manifest in what we choose to do with our spare time, and on how we employ that spare time depends the direction of our lives. That is why training and wise counsel are so important. That is why educational authorities everywhere are organizing planned recreation.

The new "leisure class" relates to the room where grandmothers perhaps are just learning their scales on the piano; or grandfathers taking up wood carving; or housewives studying photography; or business girls the mechanics of poetry.

Particular Gifts and Talents

The old idea of a "leisure class" vanished with the horse-drawn carriage. To invest one's leisure well, it were wise to ask oneself, "What do I most enjoy doing? What should I most like my life-work to be? Have I any particular gift or talent which it is my duty to develop?"

The use of leisure on the part of the normal, active individual merely means a shift over from one kind of work to another, or, occasionally to the same kind, if one is eager to develop one's daily job.

It is not so much a matter of how much leisure is at our disposal as one of how we manage it and what we select to spend it upon. Selection is the basis of everything we do. Every minute we are choosing or rejecting some idea, some expression, some course of action.

As carefully as we invest our money, if we have any, we should invest that portion of the day which we call "our spare time." From the profusion of courses in Russian, philosophy, painting, embroidery, bookbinding, fencing, cooking, gardening, we must learn to select what best fits our own peculiar need.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Winners of Popularity Award

Players Who Appeal to Big Public

Spring Byington and Jed Prouty (Above), Prominent Players in the Jones Family Series; Warner Oland, of Charlie Chan Fame, and Peter Lorre, Mr. Moto

Charlie Chan and Jones Family Continue as Popular Favorites

Scene in Hollywood

Los Angeles

Not mentioned by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences this year, or possibly any year, as deserving some of its prizes will be several players whose popularity, nevertheless, warrants a grateful bow from producers and a wide public.

The first of these is a forester's son born in Sweden, close to the Arctic circle, who, while actually Swedish, was fortunate enough to look Chinese. Sojin, the Japanese actor, played the first Charlie Chan of the screen, but not until 1931, with the making of "Charlie Chan Carries On," by the Fox Company, did Warner Oland, the forester's son, make his own name synonymous with that of the celebrated Chinese detective. Since then 14 of these pictures have been made, with Chan's name included in each title. "Charlie Chan's Courage," "Charlie Chan in Egypt," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," gives an indication of their range in subject matter.

Although these are listed as "B" product, each Chan picture costs close to a quarter of a million dollars, and the company which produces them, now know as 20th Century-Fox, is careful to keep them up to standard, giving them at present a 24-day schedule.

Great care is taken in the preparation of these stories, sometimes four or five months being given over to the writing alone. Chan is distinctly an individual, and one known in the four corners of the earth. He is a modest, temperate, family-loving man. He never brags, never ridicules, never tries to "show up the cops." The first rule of a Chan story is that the audience must be given each clue as it is discovered by Charlie. Solutions of convenience are barred. Chan viewers will have nothing but the best.

The Jones Family

Sometimes successful screen stories come into being as if by chance, and this was the case with another famous serial, "The Jones Family." Nine Jones Family pictures have been made, and the series grows ever more popular. They began in this manner:

Late in 1935, Sol Wurtzel, producer of 20th Century-Fox's low budget pictures, needed one more picture to complete his year's schedule. A production aide recommended a little play put on by amateurs which he had seen at a Los Angeles little theater. It was written by Katherine Kavanaugh, former Baltimore woman who has written and sold hundreds of school, college, and church plays. The play, "Every Saturday Night," concerned the everyday laughs and trials of an average American family. Wurtzel bought the play, and James Tinling directed it in just 13 days.

Word soon got about the studio that "Every Saturday Night" was a "swell little picture." A like enthusiasm followed its showing to the public, and it soon became a series, or serial. Schedules for these pictures are now four weeks instead of two, and like the Chans, they are written with extreme care.

The family includes John Jones, played by Jed Proudy, who once was a Broadway musical comedy star; Mrs. Louise Jones, played by Spring Byington, a skilled stage and screen actress and herself the mother of two daughters; Granny Jones, portrayed by Florence Roberts, who was known to Broadway in the gay nineties; Jack Jones, played by Ken Howell; Bonnie, portrayed by Shirley Deane; Lucy, played by June Carlson; Roger, played by George Ernest, and Bobby, played by little Billy Mahan. Also in the family are Russell Gleason, who as Herbert Simpson is the husband of Bonnie, and Marvin Stephens, who has become an adopted son. Slim Summerville was an uncle in one picture, and Alan Dinehart played a similar role in another.

Pictures in the series to date include "Every Saturday Night," "Educating Father," "Back to Nature," "Big Business," "Borrowing Trouble," "Off to the Races," "Hot Water," "Love on a Budget," and "A Trip to Paris." The next will be "Safety in Numbers."

And Mr. Moto

Newest of the 20th-Fox series is one starring J. P. Marquand's fictional character, the astute Mr. Moto. Like Chan, Mr. Moto is Oriental. He was first presented to the public in Saturday Evening Post serials.

Mr. Moto is a Stanford graduate and a jiu jitsu expert. He fights on the side of right, but is ruthless in his methods when that seems to be the best way to accomplish his ends. He thinks nothing at all of killing any bad people who cross his path. Mr. Moto is a detective of the first water, but generally he confines himself to problems he considers more important than individual murders.

Peter Lorre, the Hungarian actor with the poached-egg eyes who became known in European films as a "one man chamber of horrors," plays Mr. Moto with no other makeup artifices than a preparation which gives his face an appearance of being deeply tanned, and a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles without lenses.

Frank Daugherty

Liquor Education, Not Legislation, Aim of S. C. Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's newly-formed State Council on Alcohol Education has its work clearly defined in its constitution—to develop and promote an "adequate and effective program of alcohol education, to be carried on through the public schools, colleges, universities, churches, homes, and other educational agencies of the State. It is not the purpose of this Council to sponsor or promote any particular form of liquor control legislation. Under no circumstances shall this Council engage in any form of political activity."

The Council's official set-up follows:

Chairman, Dr. Henry N. Snyder, President of Wofford College, Spartanburg; first Vice-President, the Rev. A. R. Howard, Sumter; second Vice-President, the Rev. F. C. Helms, Columbia; Treasurer, the Rev. R. H. Ratchford, Greebeyville; Secretary, the Rev. H. C. Ritter, Spartanburg.

According to officials, the Council was organized through the cooperative action of the State Board of Education, county superintendents of education, and a number of church organizations, including Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and the Upper South Carolina Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Invitations will be extended to other educational and religious organizations to join the Council. In view of its nonpolitical nature, it has been possible for educational and denominational organizations to unite with the Council for co-operative effort along educational lines in dealing with the alcohol problem. The Council recognizes that the use of alcoholic beverages is the prolific cause of many social evils.

The Council will function as an advisory and co-ordinating agency. It believes that a new approach is needed to the alcohol problem, and urges an adequate program of alcohol education as of fundamental importance.

President's Mother, Award

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President, will receive the Albert Einstein medal for humanitarianism at a meeting here April 3. The announcement, by a committee headed by James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, said the award was for Mrs. Roosevelt's work in fostering good will among American people.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Echoes of Empire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lithuania, with an area about the size of Maine, looks back for six centuries to recall the time when its principality extended over territory greater than either present-day France or Germany. Its language, closest to Sanskrit of any remaining European dialect, is said to be older than Greek, Latin, Celtic or Slavonic.

Protection against the Teutonic Knights, who laid the foundations of German expansion, as well as against the Muscovites, led Lithuania to depend upon and finally merge with Poland in the latter part of the eighteenth century, only to find most of her territory soon absorbed by Russia with the the partitioning of Poland.

Today's problems of the little post-war state involve difficult relations with Poland and Germany.

Memel—a strip of less than 1000 square miles around the important Baltic port of that name—was detached from Germany by the Versailles treaty. Lithuanians protested an unsatisfactory administration under the Council of Ambassadors. A provisional Lithuanian government was set up in 1923 and Memel was occupied by Lithuanians. A convention, negotiated under the League of Nations in 1924 regularized Lithuanian control, with guarantees for the rights of the German residents.

Vilna, which the Lithuanian's regard as their historic capital, was included in Polish territory under a boundary fixed by Poland and Russia in 1920. Sovereignty was disputed and on Oct. 9, 1920, the Polish General Lucian Zeligowski, seized the city. Lithuania, refusing to recognize the coup, has since had no diplomatic relations with Poland. No railway lines cross the border. Even letters, sent from Vilna to Lithuania, have to be remailed in "neutral" territory.

The ultimatum from Poland, accepted last week by Lithuania, calls for re-establishment of normal diplomatic and border relations. Agreeing under pressure of the large European powers, who hoped thereby to avert a war, Lithuania has accepted. But the little Baltic country can only hope that this is not a step toward a "Greater Poland."

A Monday Feature

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Tuesday, February 7th.

Ten of the clock and but now a dish of steaming chocolate, brought to me abed! Never have I lain so late. La, but a life of fashion tends not to morning freshness.

His Excellency did walk two minuets with me yester even and did discourse on the glories of the Campaign to the north when he did accompany My Lord Amherst. Lord Geoffrey must of a truth be of a most painful plainness of feature, if His Excellency's tales are to be believed.

Would all the conversation had been of fighting which, though dreadful, one can hear without a blush, for never have I heard talk so frank as here is indulged in. I did mantle until I could scarce bear it, which did cause great merriment, though none of it in malice.

Rompish Mrs. Atwell

This night a rout, at which we are to wear dominoes and masks. At least none will see my cheeks nor e'en my pink taffety again, for which small blessings I be duly grateful. I did question dear Almy Buchanan about the Kissing Bridge. The tale is all true, but there be no "fishing parties" in February, so that temptation of Satan need not be fended off.

Henry did essay a Sir Roger de Coverly with young Mrs. Atwell. She of a good wit but no beauty and, to my mind, a shade too rompish. Henry did agree when I did mention this.

A most heart-warming talk as he did sit by my bed this past hour.

"I fear your hatred of Red Coats begins to lose its fervor," he teased, and then, before I could find words sufficiently saucy he did continue in quite another mood. "In truth, why chide I you, when I myself see matters so differently since we be here."

And then he did recount how the De Lanceys, with the Church of England group, and the Masons, and others whose names I recollect not to be formed into a coalition. (This word have I never heard, but it does mean a coming together of different elements). This coalition, then, with the high approval of His Excellency and of Governor Moore, feel that the dispute with the Parliament can be settled without strife and that soon the hateful duties will be struck off if we but stand firm and rouse not the King's ire by rioting and bloodshed.

"In truth, Poppet," Henry did continue, "these New York merchants be sure that this whole dispute is largely of the pocket, and that if we persist in buying naught from English merchants they will very shortly see matters in a light more pleasing to us. Perchance they be in the right of it.

Different Scenes, Different Views

"From here I can see that there is something in our New England air which does make of everything a moral issue—or we do feel it such—and at this moment am I not sure if 'tis not our pocketbooks far more than our consciences which really do cry out for justice!" At which he did pull at one of my curls and smile. "The rights of man seem not of such stern stuff here in this comfortable Dutch town."

'Tis all not quite clear to me, but I do love it more than 'tis in my power to relate when my husband does so open his heart to me.

And now do I set down the happy climax. "Mr. Debrosses," said Henry, "has covenanted for me to represent him in certain interests which he has in Massachusetts when I return to Boston." When I return to Boston! Did ever ear hear words so sweet? But I moved not an eyelash. Was that his way of telling me that we go not to Virginia? I dared not ask, but oh, my heart is singing!

Today do I go in search of the silver porringer for Master Copley, and shall do my endeavor to find the delicious wall paper Mistress Lydia Hancock desires. Did see a little Dutch smock for Baby, which Henry must buy, now there is promise again of silver in the till.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Westworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-third installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Girls Win 'Equal Rights' On Movies and Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—An amazed Y. M. C. A. secretary here, rubbed his eyes in disbelief one night recently, and looked again.

Yes, it was true. A group of 20 little girls were charging down upon him in the Boys' Division rooms of the "Y."

"You can't come in here," he told them. "You must be looking for the Y. W. C. A."

"No," said one little girl spokesman, positively. "We're not. We are the State Street Gang Auxiliary. We want to see the picture, too. We want to have fun like our brothers. We are the sisters of the boys on the State Street Gang."

The State Street Gang at the Y. M. C. A. has been an institution for a long time. Made up of boys from the heart of the city, it is a club which meets for swimming and gymnastic activities and occasionally for a movie show at the Y. M. C. A.

This night apparently the movie show had been widely advertised at the homes.

"We want some fun, too," said one girl. "The boys shouldn't have all the fun."

Rather dubious as to the reception they would receive from their brothers, the Secretary let them sit through the show. Then instead of politely leaving, they stayed on, hopeful of more entertainment. They even cast longing eyes at the swimming pool, and intimated they would enjoy a dip.

But the swimming pool is strictly an all-male emporium. The introduction of girls there would mean the boys' carefree days would soon be over.

So the Secretary hastened to the telephone and called another "Y," which has the significant letter "W" after it instead of "M."

"I'll come after them," said Miss Hope McDermott, Girl Reserve Secretary. So presently a couple of blocks away a new club was being formed of the sisters of the State Street Gang, and the girls found there was another pool just as good for them to use for swimming purposes.

The name of the new club is "the Mermaid Club." Being very low on funds, dues are only a nickel, or even less, if they can't produce that amount.

And no longer do the State Street girls have to throw envious glances at their brothers.

Of All Things . . !

Free Lights for City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—The taxpayers of this city were, until recently, convinced that extravagance was written all over their city hall. City officials carelessly turned on electric lights in every section of the building and forgot to turn them off. Day or night it was the same story.

When some of the taxpayers broached the subject to several city officials they were informed that this municipality had reached that Utopia—"power without cost to the people."

The explanation proved more simple. Several years ago Hood River took steps to utilize the gravity flow of the huge main of its water system, which brings the city's water supply from a mountain spot 20 miles from town, to generate electricity for the street lights. Investigation by an engineer disclosed the fact that there was a surplus of energy available to light and heat the city hall. Thus, two fair-sized tax items were removed from the municipal expense sheets.

'Hitler' Entertains

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Stockholm's "A. Hitler" has found company.

There are two other people in town named Stalin and Göring.

So A. (for Allan) Hitler, who makes advertising signs, is going to buy them a dinner.

For there have recently been problems for Mr. Hitler.

He likes to get along with one and all, especially if they are customers, but when he introduces himself to a prospect he is apt to hear:

"Oh, yeah, I'm Mussolini."

When he registers at a hotel, the hall porter knocks at his door and tells him the guest book is no place for funny stuff.

He feels better now that he has located Harold Göring (merchant) and Tom Stalin (truck driver).

Not Standard Equipment

PEORIA, Ill. (AP)—Peorians soon will be able to listen to radio alarms while they're petting the mounted policemen's horses.

Announcement that the four horses would be wired for sound was made today by Police Chief Leo F. Kamins who said receiving sets installed in saddle pouches would help combat traffic congestion.

Victoria Rules the Stage

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Mrs. George Clark, manager of the Shrine Auditorium, announced that Helen Hayes' appearance here in "Victoria Regina" this week, shattered a world's record for single performance box office receipts for spoken drama.

The single performance grossed $10,500. Mrs. Clark said, leaving a net of $9,456 after Federal and State taxes had been deducted.

A crowd of 4,500 jammed the theater to see the Broadway hit.

Movies for Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite the fact that Shanghai is effectively cut off from interior China as result of military operations, American movies still arrive in ample supply to meet demands despite rumors recently of an impending shortage due—it was alleged—to the inability of the distributors to make money unless the films could go inland.

The story is said to have been started by a distributor who got a lot of inferior films at bargain prices and wished to create a market for them by reports that good films could no longer be expected. It is declared that though Shanghai is no longer as profitable as of yore, there is still enough demand to warrant importing prints of the best.

A Ban on Speeches

WASHINGTON (AP)—There's one place in this talkative capital where speechmaking is barred.

It's the weekly luncheon of the Post Mortem Club, an organization of past and present national officers of the American Legion and past or present state commanders and adjutants. Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring and several Congressmen are ranking members.

TVA Fish Hatchery Planned for Elk River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — The Tennessee Valley Authority announces it will construct a fish hatchery covering approximately 111 acres on the Elk River in Limestone County, Ala., 12 miles west of Athens. The Bureau of Fisheries will operate the hatchery.

This hatchery will be used to raise all fish that will be necessary to stock Tennessee River reservoirs from Gilbertsville to and including Chickamauga above Chattanooga, Tenn. Plans call for completion in the summer of 1940.

Raft in Pennsylvania Fete Wrecked by Hitting Bridge

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 21 (AP)—The giant raft in which 48 former river men and friends were attempting to re-create the thrills of central Pennsylvania's lumber industry of a half-century ago, cracked up against a bridge abutment on the Susquehanna River here yesterday. Six persons were missing after a check-up.

Passengers said that some confusion developed as to which arch of the bridge was to be aimed for; the raft swung sidewise out of control on the swollen river currents and struck the pier at an angle. Several more perilous points on the river had earlier been passed without trouble.

Two Governors Invited To Greenbrier Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. James H. Price of Virginia has been invited to join Gov. Homer A. Holt of West Virginia at exercises to be held in their honor at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 20, in connection with the celebration of the 160th anniversary of Greenbrier County, West Virginia. Both Governor Price and Governor Holt were born in Greenbrier County.

Observance of Governors' Day will mark the climax of a four-day festival which starts June 17. Other features of the program include exercises in observance of Founders' Day, Army Day and Religious Day.

Hearst Asks Shearn To Manage Business

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst is relinquishing active business management of his vast publishing and financial holdings.

The publisher has appointed Clarence J. Shearn, former New York Supreme Court Justice and for years his personal attorney and political protégé, to reorganize and consolidate his ramified business interests.

In his new post Mr. Shearn will act as voting trustee of the publisher's stock in American Newspapers, Inc., parent holding company for the Hearst enterprises.

T. J. White, Chairman of the Executive Committee of American Newspapers, Inc., said that Mr. Shearn and a committee of Hearst executives chosen by the publisher last October would carry out Mr. Hearst's wish "to place on a more permanent basis a comprehensive plan of management for all of his varied enterprises — newspapers, magazines, art objects, mines, ranches, and real estate."

Berengaria Withdrawn From Atlantic Service

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The 52,000-ton British passenger liner Berengaria, which suffered three fires in the last five weeks, was withdrawn from the transatlantic service yesterday by the Cunard-White Star line.

The first fire was discovered Feb. 14 when the ship was in port at Southampton. The second fire swept her first class lounge when the liner was docked in New York, inflicting damage estimated at more than $10,000. A third fire was discovered in a tourist cabin on C deck last Wednesday when she was in her Southampton berth.

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Special Legislative Session For N. Y. City Relief Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21—The problem of New York City, shorn of $12,000,000 in annual relief revenues by the Legislature, threatened today to bring the State's lawmakers back here in special session, possibly during the Constitutional Convention, to find a solution of the jobless relief problem.

The threat of a special session was first voiced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's representatives in Albany as the regular legislative session closed Saturday night without taking any action to replace revenues designed to raise unemployment relief funds.

The city's relief problem, which already has forced a reduction of 10 per cent in home relief allowances, goes back to 1936, when the city began levying a 3 per cent utilities tax, which brought in annually approximately $18,000,000. In 1937, however, the Legislature limited the city to keep 1 per cent of the tax and required it to pay the remaining 2 per cent, amounting to approximately $12,000,000 in revenue, to the State for state-wide relief use.

Adequate Taxing Power

Thus the nation's largest city, with unemployment increasing, saw its relief fund cut and Mayor La Guardia appealed to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Legislature for a substitute tax to bring in the needed revenue. The Governor's reply was that New York City had adequate taxing power if it wished to avail itself of it. A second exchange of letters went into personalities and hindered, rather than helped, a peaceful solution.

In the midst of the final adjournment rush, the New York City Board of Estimate reduced relief allowances by 10 per cent and appealed to the New York City Legislators to do something. Those who replied said they stood behind the Governor. "Let the City raise its own taxes," they said in effect.

The Mayor tried a new tack and persuaded Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat (R), of New York City, to introduce a bill which would have wiped out the 40 per cent maximum on the State's contributions to municipalities for relief. The Governor promptly put the lid on this move in a special message in which he charged that the bill would give the State Department of Welfare a "blank check" for relief and result in "financial chaos" for the State.

The special session threat was the result. Now that the Legislature has adjourned, the Mayor is expected to make a thorough canvass of the situation, study new taxes to determine if they will meet the needs of the City, and, if not, it was said, he is prepared to call on Governor Lehman to call a special Legislative session to consider the problem.

Confliction Seen

If called, the session would undoubtedly conflict with the constitutional Convention, which meets three weeks from tomorrow and will use the Assembly chamber and Legislative hearing rooms and offices in the Capital. Thus a prolonged special session might interfere with the convention, which must complete its work in September to have the results of its labors appear on the November ballot.

The adjourning Legislature left many issues for the convention, one of the most controversial being the proposed amendment to legalize dog race betting which was approved by the Legislature during its 32-hour continuous session preceding final adjournment which came at 6:16 p. m. on Saturday.

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It's Daffodil Time in Virginia

Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

These Girls Pick Blooms for Northern Market

GLOUCESTER, Va.—In Gloucester and Mathews Counties, March 18 to April 4, the first annual Narcissus Tour will take place, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Gloucester and the Ruritan Club of Mathews, assisted by committees from the Woman's Clubs and Garden Clubs of the two counties.

During this period some 500 acres of daffodils will be in full blossom, waving and nodding in the breeze. Tourists flock to these two Tidewater Virginia Counties every spring to see the flowers in bloom. Many come too late or too early for the peak of the blooming season. This year Gloucester and Mathews growers are co-operating in a planned tour, so that visitors may know when to come to find the fields in their prettiest array. Changing weather conditions retard or advance the blooming season, but growers now believe the peak will be between March 18 and April 4. During this period information bureaus will be maintained at Botetourt Hotel, Gloucester, and at the Memorial Library, in Mathews, to direct visitors to the prettiest fields. At these bureaus directions and guides will also be available to parties who have time to visit old Colonial homes, shrines, churches, and other points of interest.

Mexico Begins Operation of Oil Industry

MEXICO, D. F., March 21 (AP)—A Petroleum Board jointly representing the Cardenas Government and labor ventured today into operation of Mexico's nationalized oil industry.

The Board assumed responsibility for producing gasoline and other crude oil products to supply the country's needs on the same scale as when the oil industry was controlled by 17 British and American companies.

The problem of maintaining foreign markets loomed large on the changing Mexican economic horizon as President Cardenas' Socialistic Government and its union allies undertook operation of the industry.

Oil Board Organized

The Petroleum Board was organized with representatives of the Treasury Department, Secretary of National Economy and the Oil Workers Syndicate.

Divided into seven sections, it will handle oil production, transportation and storage, refining, sales and distribution (both domestic and foreign), administration, accounting and social services.

A two-year controversy between foreign oil companies and the industry's 18,000 union laborers brought about nationalization of the industry under a presidential decree last Friday.

The Government was described as confident of being able to continue normal operations.

The public was notified through newspapers that the Government was prepared to operate the industry with "absolute efficiency" and that no gasoline or other petroleum products to meet the country's needs would be lacking.

No Price Increase

The public also was assured the price of gasoline would not be increased.

An order was issued to the Mexican mint to coin a large number of silver pesos, which the Bank of Mexico and its branches will exchange, upon demand, for paper bills. Officials said this measure was taken so the people would have no more apprehensions about soundness of the peso.

The Bank of Mexico, it was announced, will not resume dealings in foreign exchange until the financial crisis precipitated by expropriation of the foreign oil industry is settled.

The first step in carrying out the expropriation was for the Workers' Syndicate to oust company officials. The officials were denied access to their offices and were forced to establish temporary headquarters in private residences.

The companies were expected to fight the expropriation decree through attacks on constitutionality of President Cardenas' action.

State Department Keeps Close Watch on Tense Mexican Oil Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—The extreme concern of the Administration here over the crisis which has been reached between the Mexican Government and foreign oil interests was officially expressed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and enhanced by a succession of other developments here today.

Secretary Hull disclosed that he had a long telephone conversation with United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels in Mexico City this morning.

Roosevelt Confers

He spent almost the entire morning working on this subject, conferring also with his leading advisers on Mexican and general Latin-American relations as to the effect on American relations of the recent expropriation of foreign oil holdings by the Mexican Government.

President Roosevelt over the week end also conferred at length with various authorities on the subject, a fact which was considered by observers to indicate a belief that there is far more at stake in the Mexican situation than merely the status of foreign capital in Mexico.

Secretary Hull said at his press conference that he had informed Ambassador Daniels of the concern felt about the matter here and of the background of the Administration attitude. He also said that he has been studying the Mexican Act of Nov. 23, 1936, in persuance of which the action of the Mexican Government was taken, for some days. He added that he had hoped that instead of expropriation the Mexican Government would have persued a course of action analagous to a receivership in this country.

This was the limit of information officially available. But behind it is disclosed thereby a realization that Mexico has taken a hostile step against foreign capital which springs from acute internal economic and political problems which complicate the response of this Government.

Serious Situation

On the one hand, pressure has already been brought to bear on the State Department by American and British interests to insist on some modification of the oil expropriations. On the other hand, the State Department fears that too much pressure on the Mexican Government might precipitate a political upheaval in Mexico leading perhaps to revolution.

The suggestion is being advanced that unless some compromise is reached satisfactory to the immediate participants Mexico might be driven to some arrangement with Germany over the production and marketing of its oil. Such suggestions are considered remote here in view of the decidedly anti-Fascist orientation of the Mexican Government. Nevertheless American diplomacy is anxious both to avoid any step which might cause internal disturbances in Mexico, and also any step which would change the general tendency of Mexico to align itself with the democracies as against the dictatorships.

German Influence

One important element in the background of the problem here is the fact that the majority of Latin-American states have made their preference for the Insurgent cause in Spain amply apparent. This is attributed partly to the growing influence of Germany and Italy in Latin-America, an influence which is considered here to be definitely hostile to the democratic concept and tradition of the Western Hemisphere.

Because Mexico has been the outstanding exception to this general Latin-American tendency to take the same stand as Germany and Italy over Spain there is a particular sympathy for the efforts of Mexico to solve its internal problems without interference.

But the extreme character of Mexican action in regard to oil holdings makes it questionable how long the United States can keep its hands out of internal Mexican affairs. The pressure to interfere is heavy. And the possibility is foreseen here of having to choose between allowing Britain to interfere in defense of its own oil interests, and undertaking the responsibility for all foreign oil interests.

It can be stated authoritatively that no foreign affairs problem is occasioning the State Department any more concern at the moment than this one which comes so near home and touches direct American interests so vitally.

England-Australia Plane Cuts Tasman Sea Record

SYDNEY, Australia, March 21 (AP)—Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Victor Rickets, newspaperman and amateur aviator, landed here today after a 1,150-mile flight across the Tasman Sea from Blenheim, New Zealand.

Their time of eight and one-half hours broke the 1936 record of Miss Jean Batten, who made the hop in 10½ hours.

When they landed at Blenheim yesterday they had more than halved her time of 10 days, 21 hours for the England to New Zealand flight. They did it in four days, eight hours and seven minutes.

Daniels Reports Mexicans Support Cardenas on Oil

MEXICO, D. F., March 21 (AP)—United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels yesterday asserted "my information is that the majority of Mexicans are with President Cardenas," backing expropriation of the $400,000,000 foreign-owned oil industry.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits

SEATTLE, Wash., March 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has delivered 12 lectures in as many cities since leaving Washington two weeks ago, arrived here by plane yesterday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger.

Peace: Free Trade Held Primary Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Better exchange of goods and services, settlement of war debts, indorsement of reciprocal trade treaties and strengthening the machinery of world economic co-operation are featured today in a report by the Committee of Experts of the National Peace Conference.

Outlining a program of economic policies for the United States in relation to world peace and prosperity, and ways and means of putting such policies into action, the report will be presented for discussion to delegates from 41 national organizations at the Conference on World Economic Co-operation in Washington, March 23 to 26.

Prominent among suggestions by the Committee is a proposal to create an autonomous organization to assume the present economic work of the League of Nations. Together with expanded functions urged by the Committee, the League's duties in this field would be placed under control of a new organization with membership open to nations unwilling to assume the League's political obligations. Promotion of mutually beneficial trade would be the objective of the proposed association.

Committee Leaders

The Committee of Experts is headed by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Professor of History at Columbia University, and Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

"We recommend as the cornerstone of American economic foreign policy that our Government make every effort to promote a greater interchange of goods and services between its own people and peoples abroad and among the nations generally," the Committee reports.

"We recommend this, not because we regard trade as an end in itself, but because the results of more trade would be to increase the economic well-being of the masses of the people to provide a more stable foundation for peace."

Breakdown in Trade

The world's economic trouble today, in the Committee's opinion, centers about a breakdown in trade, partly caused by the tangles of barriers and restrictions which nations, acting individually, have erected to the detriment of international well-being. To remedy such a condition, the Committee urges the general strategy of citizens' organizations and governments interested in promoting an improved standard of living should be to encourage conditions making possible abundant international trade.

"That trade, meaning both imports and exports makes possible higher living standards for the nations which engage in it," the report continues, "both sides gain. This is true of trade between countries on different levels of economic welfare as well as of trade between countries on nearly the same level.

"It is a common mistake to think that trade between the United States and countries with lower living or working standards will pull the American standard downward Quite the opposite is true as a general rule. America gains economically by trade with low-standard countries like India, China, or Mexico, as well as with high-standard countries like Great Britain, Denmark, or Sweden, and all those countries gain by trading with America. Trade increases economic productivity just as do better machines, and makes possible higher real incomes for producers generally."

Political gains from increased world trade are no less important than are economic benefits, the Committee holds.

"Trade can be called the world's most potent instrument of peaceful change, abundant trade between nations lessens the economic importance of boundaries; removes most causes of complaint about lack of access to raw materials that can justly be made by any state on grounds of peacetime needs; eases tensions over colonies in so far as those tensions are really rooted in economic grievances and are not simply matters of pride and prestige; lessens the likelihood of exploitation of consumers by foreign and domestic monopolies; makes debt payments easier for creditors; facilitates thousands of everyday adjustments that in turn prevent development of social conflict within nations and between nations."

In discussing war debts, the Committee urged some compromise of the claims, or other practical disposition, on the ground they already have been the cause of "more damage to the economy of the United States and the world than the sums involved."

No new legislation is necessary, since the President has general powers sufficient to negotiate with foreign nations, the Committee holds.

"There should be effective guarantees of equality of access for all nations to the resources and markets of non-self-governing areas," the report says in dealing with the question of colonial possessions.

Mr. Staley's Article Appears March 30

"Toward a World Economic League," a discussion of the economic way to appeasement of the world's political crisis by Eugene Staley, who shared in preparation of today's report of the Committee of Experts of the National Peace Conference, in New York, will appear in an article in the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor for Wednesday, March 30.

OTTAWA, March 21 (CP)—Three delegates will represet the League of Nations Society in Canada at the three-day Conference on World Economic Co-operation.

Canadian delegates are Dr. H. M. Tory, Former President of the Society; R. B. Inch, National Secretary, and Miss Muriel Jacobson, officer in charge of the Society's branch office in Hamilton, Ontario.

Six round tables will consider different aspects of world economic co-operation:

1. The trade agreements program.
2. Other immediate trade and financial measures.
3. Colonies as economic problems.
4. Machinery for world economic co-operation.
5. Relation of general economic problems to the execution of the general program.
6. Relation of general political insecurity to the execution of the general program.

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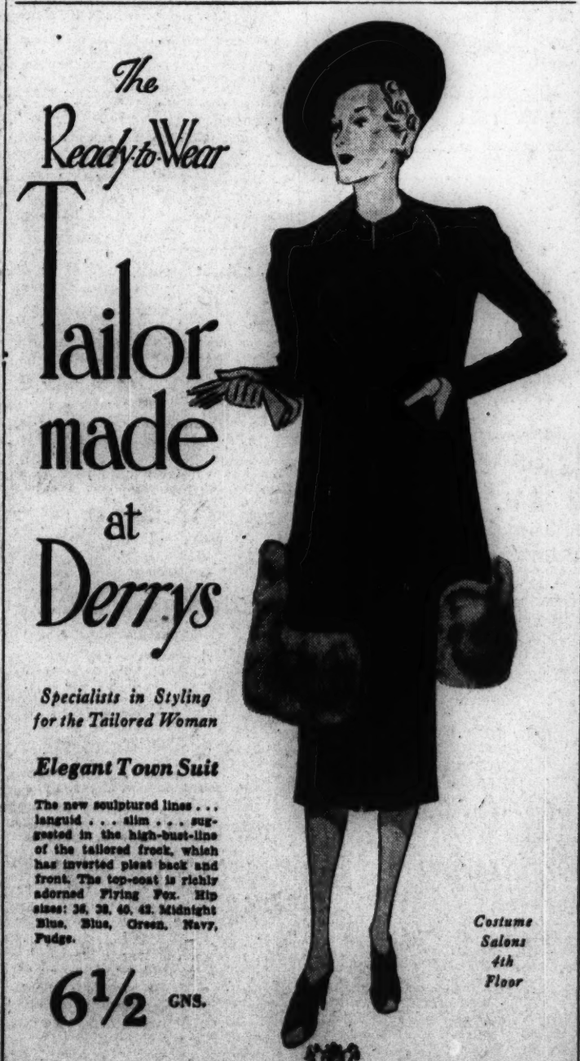

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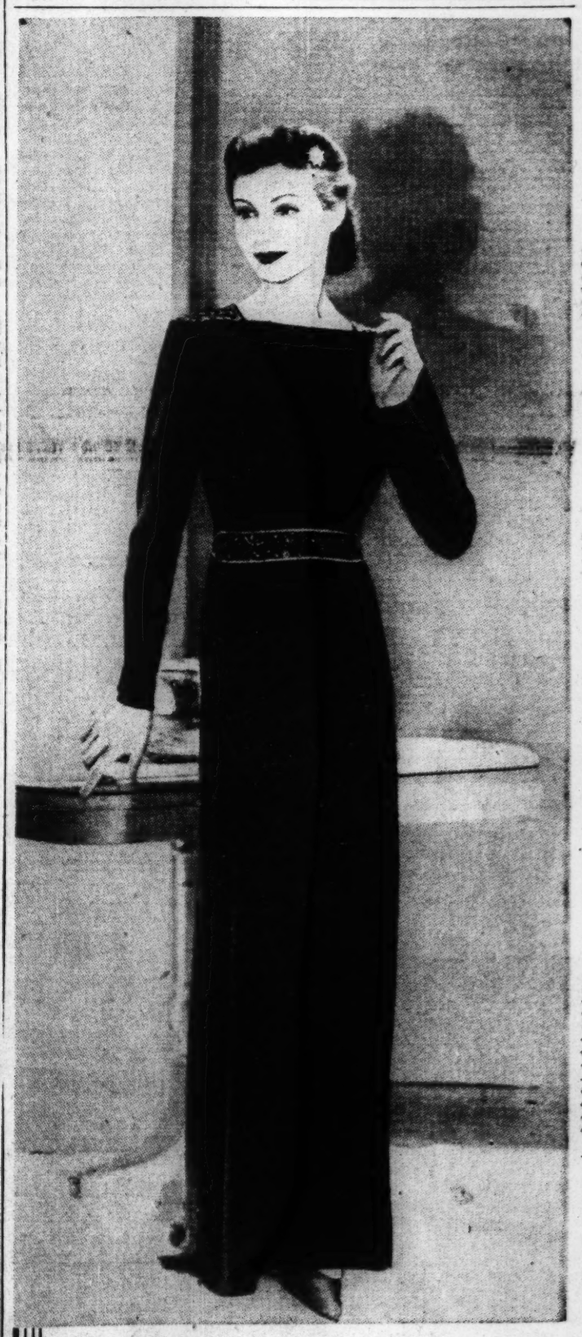

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They mean all services have the right accessories to go with your capes suits, hats, or any other kinds of Spring outfit you fancy.

Poland Starts Rail Repairs; Lithuanian Ministers Resign

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 21 (AP)—Foreign Minister Stasys Lazoraitis and Minister of Justice Stasys Bilingas have tendered their resignations to President Smetona, but it could not be learned today whether they were accepted.

There were reports that Mr. Lazoraitis offered his resignation five days ago—before a show of Polish arms forced Lithuania to bow to demand for "normalization" of Polish-Lithuanian commercial and diplomatic relations, but that the President would not accept it.

Throughout last week's tension Mr. Lazoraitis favored reconciliation with Poland.

Saturday's compliance with Poland's army-backed ultimatum, however, affected the Foreign Minister's political position and caused countrywide bitterness.

Lithuanian student associations today declared a 10-day period of mourning to protest the Nation's capitulation to Poland.

The Association members decided to wear black crepe on their caps until March 31, the date when Lithuania agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys with Poland, as demanded in the Polish note of last week.

The semi-military Riflemen's Union with about 55,000 members, virtually an auxiliary of the Army, was one of the groups that began to voice resentment.

This was fed by reports in reliable quarters that Lithuania yielded only after a vain appeal to Soviet Russia for aid in resisting the Poles.

Recognition that no Russian intervention could be hoped for, it was believed, might force a radical change in Lithuania's foreign policy toward appeasement with Poland.

[Russia is not obligated by any understanding to give military aid to Kaunas, Lithuanians in Moscow acknowledged. Russian officials denied reports in Riga and Helsingfors that the Soviet's forces had been strengthened on Russia's western borders because of the Polish-Lithuanian crisis.]

WARSAW, March 21 (AP)—Poland and Lithuania, with war averted by Lithuania's capitulation to Polish demands, made plans today to fix up an old railway line so they could resume communication.

The Polish Railways ordered work begun at once on repairing the right-of-way of the Vilna-Kaunas line.

The turn from war to peace was accomplished on Saturday by Lithuania's acceptance of the Polish ultimatum that communications be resumed and that the two countries exchange diplomatic envoys.

The demands, while on the surface apparently reasonable, aroused deep concern in London and Paris because they were backed by a threat to trample on Lithuania's war-born independence.

They were especially humiliating to Lithuanians since they called for restoration of diplomatic relations and business connections—non-existent for 18 years—on a basis tantamount to abandonment of Lithuania's claim to her ancient Capital, Vilna, seized by Polish forces in 1920.

[The victory over a state having close relations with Russia improved Poland's chances for domination in the Baltic area, possibly in conjunction with Germany with whom she now appears more friendly.]

An exposition of the tasks ahead was expected from Foreign Minister Joseph Beck when he addresses the Polish Parliament on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Polish newspapers reported that Marian Z. Koscialkowski, Polish Minister of Social Welfare, would be named Minister to Kaunas, Lithuania, as part of the agreement. He is a Lithuanian by birth.

The war scare over, most newspaper comment centered around the Jews. Rioting on Saturday in which a large number of Jews were victims was now ascribed to an allegedly Jewish-manipulated run on the banks.

The Students' Association of Warsaw by resolution demanded that all persons who withdrew their savings should be deprived of citizenship and that the frontier should be closed to Jewish refugees from Austria. The Association's Chairman, Boleslaw Jablonski, and 28 other students were taken into custody Sunday for inciting anti-Semitic feeling.

A number of Jews were attacked Sunday in Warsaw by extreme Nationalists, who felt the Government had been too lenient toward Lithuania. Two persons were killed and more than 100 injured during disorders Saturday.

Polish troops paraded jubilantly but peacefully at Vilna, where only a day before they were concentrated to move against Lithuania.

Polish Boycott Urged

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A mass meeting of 2,500 Lithuanian-American residents of New York yesterday adopted a resolution urging the United States Government "to immediately sever diplomatic, consular and trade relations" with Poland and other "aggressor nations" of Central Europe.

The resolution pledged a boycott of Polish products by Lithuanian-Americans, and condemned what it styled the "dictatorial Polish Government's acts of aggression against Lithuania."

Wise Warns Democracies Of Growing Fascist Tide

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Dr. Stephen S. Wise said on returning from Europe today that "vacillating democratic nations may soon find themselves helpless before the tide of fascism."

"If democracies continue to muddle as they have since 1933, Fascism will win the world over," said Rabbi Wise, who is President of the Zionist organization in America.

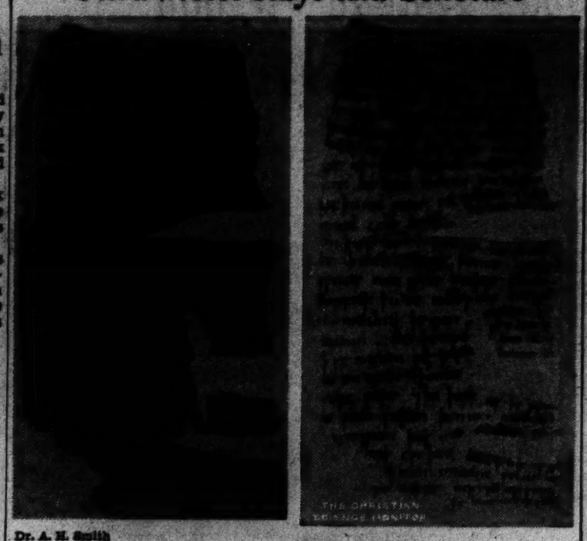
Chamberlain Bans Bows By British to Japanese

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The British Government does not want Britons to bow to Japanese sentries.

Asked in the House of Commons today if the Japanese command at Peiping had not issued orders that foreigners bow to Japanese guards, Prime Minister Chamberlain replied:

"Instructions have been sent that if this practice existed it should be discontinued at once."

Ultra-Violet Rays Aid Scholars



Dr. A. H. Smith

New Light Thrown on King Alfred's Boetius

At Left Is an Ordinary Photograph of an Anglo-Saxon Manuscript Charred in a Fire in 1787, and at Right, the Same Manuscript Seen in a Fluorescent Photograph

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Utilizing the fluorescence from ultra-violet rays, Dr. A. H. Smith of University College, here, has been able to decipher portions of early English documents hitherto unreadable.

In an exclusive interview, Dr. Smith explained his methods and some of the difficulties which he must meet. In many cases in the past, he said, students of old documents had applied chemicals in an endeavor to erase stains, or to make faded letters more clear.

In other cases they had apparently washed manuscripts to clean off accumulated dirt, and sometimes inferior ink had been washed away as well. Of course no method of photography could produce again what is not there, but if there is some trace, it can be clarified.

Dr. Smith does not claim to be the discoverer of the method of using the fluorescence from ultra-violet rays, but only to be the first British scholar to apply it to British manuscripts. One of these is King Alfred's translation into Anglo-Saxon of "De Consolatione" by the Roman philosopher and statesman, Boetius (480-524 A. D.), which had been badly burnt and charred, but which became clearly readable by the fluorescent light.

Fluorescence is described as the quality in certain bodies, in this case a screen of an appropriate color, of giving off under the action of light a color differing from its own. Dr. Smith said that during his researches he had tried as many as 40 different color screens to get the best result—not an inexpensive process when each of them might cost 10 shillings or so.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kingston: Church Edifice, 121 Johnson Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

England

Hampshire

Southampton (First Church): Guildhall, 8 p. m., April 5.

Lancashire

Southport: Scala Cinema, Lord Street, 3 p. m., April 3.

Lincolnshire

Louth: The Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 7.

London

London (Sixth Church): Regal Cinema, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15, 3 p. m., April 2.

London (Seventh Church): Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E. C. 4, 6:30 p. m., April 7.

London (Ninth Church): Bermondsey Town Hall, Spa Road, S. E. 16, 8 p. m., April 8.

Middlesex

Palmers Green (auspices Society, Wood Green): Palmadium, 3 p. m., April 3.

Surrey

Godalming: Borough Hall, Bridge Street, 7:45 p. m., April 4.

Sussex

Hove: Hove Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 5.

Yorkshire

Yeadon (auspices Society, Rawdon): Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 5.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., March 28 Radiocast Station KLS, 1200 kilocycles.

Calexico: Calexico Union High School, Heber Street, 3 p. m., March 27.

Grass Valley: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 31.

Hollywood (Seventeenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 1.

Madera: Madera Union High School Auditorium, Sixth at L Street, 3 p. m., March 27.

Merced: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 30.

Mountain View: Highway Elementary School, State Highway and Calderon Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Oakland (Third Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 29.

Pittsburg: Junior High School Auditorium, School Street, 3 p. m., March 27.

San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 31.

Torrance: Torrance Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.

Vista: Community Church, 3 p. m., March 27.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree Streets, 8 p. m., March 29.

Columbus: Church Edifice, 1018 Blandford Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28.

Illinois

Champaign (First Church): Church Edifice, 501 West University Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.

Benton: First Christian Church, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10,317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 28.

Chicago (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1,713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 29.

Maywood: Proviso Township High School Auditorium, Madison Street and First Avenue, 8 p. m., March 31.

Wheaton: Church Edifice, 227 North Main Street, 8 p. m., March 27.

Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Winnetka (auspices First Church, Glencoe; First Church, Wilmette; and First Church, Winnetka): Leslie Gates Gymnasium, New Trier High School, 3 p. m., March 27.

Indiana

Auburn: Assembly Room, Court House, 8 p. m., March 31.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., March 28.

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Iowa

Fort Dodge: Church Edifice, Sixth Avenue North and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 29.

Kansas

Ottawa: Memorial Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 27.

Louisiana

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Maryland

Cumberland: Maryland Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 27.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Minnesota

Duluth (Second Church): Denfield High School Auditorium, Forty-fourth Avenue West and Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Portieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KXBY, 1530 kilocycles.

Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 125 South Van Brunt Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 27.

University City: Church Edifice, 6,900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 29.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., March 28. Radiocast Station KMA, 930 kilocycles.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., April 1.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Columbia High School, 17 Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 27.

New York

Johnstown: Fulton County Court House, Main and William Street, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Seventy-second Street Theater, 188 East Seventy-second Street, 10 a. m., April 2.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East at Prince, 8 p. m., March 29.

Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 235 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., March 28.

Ohio

Dayton (First Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Mansfield: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Marietta: Parish Hall, First Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 29.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Civic Center, 3:15 p. m., March 27.

Ponca City: Municipal Auditorium, 512 East Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5,042 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., March 29.

Reading: Ballroom, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, 3:15 p. m., March 27.

Scranton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 28.

South Carolina

Charleston: Dock Street Theater, Church Street at Queen, 4:30 p. m., March 27. Radiocast Station WCSC, 1360 kilocycles.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: Auditorium, H. Clay Evans School, Sixth and Poplar Streets, 8 p. m., March 31.

Texas

Bay City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Dallas (First Church): North Dallas High School, 8 p. m., March 28.

Eastland: First Baptist Church, 8:30 p. m., March 29.

Houston (First Church): City Auditorium, Texas Avenue and Louisiana Street, 3 p. m., March 27; Sidney Lanier Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Temple: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 28.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple, 3 p. m., March 27.

Virginia

Lynchburg: Little Theater, 3 p. m., March 27.

Wisconsin

La Crosse: State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., March 31.

Watertown: Turner Hall, 301 Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also Shortwave Station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 3, May 1, June 5.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 3, 10, 17, 24.

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 990kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc on April 3, May 1, June 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 27, April 10, 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on March 27, April 24, May 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 27, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, March 27, April 3, 10, 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Norway Boosts Arms Bill

OSLO, March 21 (AP)—The Norwegian Government today asked Parliament to appropriate 52,000,000 kronen (about $13,000,000) to finance extra defense measures.

British Cabinet Wary on Czech Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 21—Clarification of the difficult situation in which the British Cabinet finds itself today in evolving its European policy is afforded by week-end developments.

On one side is the crescendo of Opposition clamor for positive action against aggression by the dictatorships. Such action is being pressed to the insistent cries of "Chamberlain must go" at numerous crowded meetings, including during the week end gatherings in London, Manchester, Rochdale, Derby, South Shields, and Cardiff, and other mining and industrial centers.

The policy here demanded was defined at Carlisle Saturday by Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor General in the last Labor Government, as being to guarantee the frontiers of Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which are the two first points of attack, and "to terminate dictatorship interference in Spain."

Despite these undoubtedly powerful influences, however, the Cabinet is being pressed by many of its own supporters to take into account other considerations which are so weighty that a meeting here Saturday of a National Labor group—several of whose members are known personally to sympathize with the Opposition—passed a resolution assuring the Government of "wholehearted co-operation."

Among these considerations not the least important is that of the attitude of the Dominions, especially Canada and Australia, which are known to regard with the utmost mistrust anything of the nature of a commitment to go to war with Germany in the suppositional event of an attack upon Czechoslovakia.

Another consideration was explained at Lancaster Saturday by Mr. Herwald Ramsbotham, Minister of Pensions. "The walls of the dictators won't fall," Mr. Ramsbotham says, "just because we go chanting round them the slogan of 'collective security.'" The speaker went on to declare for a patient, unswerving policy of conciliation, backed by adequate strength at home.

Other Government speakers recall that neither Britain nor Poland owes Czechoslovakia any obligation other than is implied in the League of Nations Covenant, and that while it would be a mistake to do nothing it would also be wrong to give any immediate hard and fast understanding to go to that country's assistance under any and all circumstances.

Mr. Harold Balfour, Conservative M. P., says in the press today that any proposal by the Government to assist France in a punitive war for the preservation of Czechoslovakia would raise a division of British public opinion far exceeding the 20 per cent against it, particularly among ex-service men, and that with such opposition it would be impossible for a democracy to fight effectually.

The Sunday Times, Conservative, in this connection argues that before any undertaking is made to support Czechoslovakia by force Britain should endeavor to effect a compromise to which Reichsführer Hitler and President Benes might alike be able to agree.

"Ought we not," this journal adds, "before engaging ourselves to join a league for the defense of Czechoslovakia to think also of what is in the interests of that country and beware of encouraging her to look for salvation by war when she may have better chance by statesmanship?"

Germanic Czechs Hit Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

vaks. They claim national self-determination in cultural, economic, social, and local affairs. In foreign affairs they demand that Czechoslovakia realize that it is a Central European State both economically and in foreign policy—in other words that it surrenders both French and Russian alliances.

Threats in Reich Press

Messages from Berlin indicate that the Reich press in menacing tones this week end is insisting that Czechoslovakia must appreciate the present position aright. The National Zeitung of Essen (generally regarded as mouthpiece of Field Marshal Herman Göring) demands that Czechoslovakia "appreciate" the phrase of Herr Hitler's Reichstag discourse regarding the "atrocious maltreatment" of millions of its own people on frontiers; while the Völkischer Beobachter, Government organ, attacks the Czech Government, alleging a "Communist-Czech - Chauvinist provocation against Sudetic Germans." Other Reich papers declare their dissatisfaction with the Czech Government proposals for greater participation of Sudetic Germans in the State Administration.

The new uncertainty among German Activist Parties has led to the expansion of the Coalition Government to include the National Union Party, that is former National Democrats (Czech Conservatives) under a new name.

Franz Jezek, their representative, has been appointed Minister Without Portfolio and is expected to fill the new Ministry for Economics and Foreign Trade which shortly is to be set up. This new change indicates rather a reshuffle of posts than a change in policy.

British Publisher Forecasts Inflation But No War Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—Lord Beaverbrook, the British newspaper publisher, doesn't expect a war in Europe, at least just now, and is perfectly willing to say so.

This was disclosed in a cabled conversation between the publisher of the London Express, and J. J. Bergen, head of a local brokerage house which bears his name.

"There will be no war in Europe this year or next year," Lord Beaverbrook cabled.

Mr. Bergen answered: "Your opinion so extremely bullish would like your permission to quote you," and in reply received the following cable: "Certainly you may quote me. You will have inflation in England, no more balanced budgets and rising raw material prices."

More Carolina Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—New jobs to the number of 4,500 have been added to South Carolina's work relief program, with more workers on the administrative staff of the Works Progress Administration, Lawrence W. Pinckney, State WPA Administrator, announced recently. The increase in workers on relief projects will bring the total to 31,500. Many new projects will be started, Mr. Pinckney stated.

Only Christianity Blocks Dictators, London Dean Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The one organization which seems to be able in any way at all to stand against the forces of the totalitarian states," the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's London, told the National Liberal Club here, on Feb. 23, "is Christian communities."

"The Communists, which were, I suppose, pretty nearly half the German Nation when Herr Hitler came into power," he continued, "have vanished to all appearances, like autumn leaves before the wind.

"The communities which are still standing in the path of successful tyranny are Christian communities and they are standing because they have this conviction, that the society to which they belong is not a merely voluntary society, but is one with foundations which go beyond this present world altogether," he declared.

"The relation between Church and State is one which is bound to come to the fore in every civilized community," he went on. "Let us hope that in free countries like our own the problem will be faced in a reasonable and brotherly spirit. But faced, I think, sooner or later it has to be."

Alexander Malinoff

SOFIA, Bulgaria, March 21 (AP)—Alexander Malinoff, former Premier, passed on yesterday while being applauded by crowds during a spirited election campaign address.

Mr. Malinoff was Premier from 1908 to 1911, again in 1918, and Premier and Foreign Minister in a Coalition Government from June to October, 1931. He was leader of the Democratic Party from 1900 to 1932.

Mr. Malinoff served his second term as Premier during the World War, taking office June 19, 1918. When the Bulgarian line was broken and the country invaded, he asked for an armistice which he signed Sept. 26, 1918.

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Austrian Notice Given League

GENEVA, March 21 (AP)—The League of Nations today announced receipt of notice from Berlin that Austria "no longer is considered" a member of the international body.

Joseph Avenol, Secretary General of the League, said, however, that the usual two-year notice must be complied with before Austria's withdrawal is completed.

The Berlin communication and Mr. Avenol's reply were expected to be published later.

New Decrees for Austria

BERLIN, March 21 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler signed a decree on Saturday night consolidating Austrian and German telegraph service.

Another decree signed by Herr Hitler established a foreign currency control office at Vienna, while a third decree put a ban on Germans opening new businesses in Austria without special permission.

Rotary Quits Austria

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Rotary International announced yesterday that it had disbanded its 11 clubs in Austria because Reichsführer Hitler seized the country for Germany.

Chesley R. Perry, secretary of the international organisation, issued the announcement. The international headquarters here formally dissolved 42 Rotary Clubs in Germany last October after the National Socialist Party opposed them, asserting the service did not conform to national socialism. Mr. Perry said the membership in Austrian Rotary Clubs was approximately 400.

Pons Cancels Vienna Date

DETROIT, March 21 (AP)—Lily Pons, French-American singer, said here that she would cancel a concert appearance she was to make in Vienna late in April "because of the disturbed situation there." The star of opera, radio and films was in Detroit for a radiocast.

Purge in Moscow Takes in Staffs Of Envoy Offices

MOSCOW, March 21 (AP)—An apparent effort to insulate the Soviet regime from foreign contacts was believed by some foreigners here today to be a reason for a current roundup of Soviet citizens.

For the past few days, Russian secret police and uniformed policemen have been questioning all Russians leaving the American Embassy. Some were reported taken into custody.

At least three Russian employees of American concerns have vanished in recent months. Foreigners have found themselves handicapped by a reluctance of Russians to take the places of those who have disappeared, presumably taken into custody.

Miss Valentina Snigirevskaya, secretary in the Moscow office of the New York Times, is believed to be the latest victim.

She was arrested March 8 in a night raid on her apartment during the recently concluded treason trial of 21 once-high Soviet leaders. She had acted as translator for American and English newspapermen at the trial.

Charges against her could not be ascertained.

Roman Biske, legal expert, and several other Russian employees of the United States Embassy have disappeared recently. Biske's arrest was reported Feb. 18.

Mme. Tatiana Sofiano, secretary of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, has been under arrest since Nov. 21. Nadeja Radunskaya, translator for International News Service, has been under arrest since Feb. 14.

With the purge of Russia's higher political ranks apparently subsiding, the arrest of Russians having only casual contact with Americans and other foreigners puzzled those employing Soviet citizens.

Extent of the political purge could be judged by an editorial in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda which declared 132,000 clerks in Soviet stores had been arrested and tried on charges of embezzlement and other offenses due to denunciations by over-zealous informers.

On a Ski-Cycle Built for One

Wide World — The Swiss Baker Boy Makes His Rounds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland—"Frischer Kuchen!" shouts Switzerland's baker boy as he "schuss"-es down into a snow-covered mountain village. Sometimes on skis, and sometimes on a contrivance similar to a bicycle, he finds traveling in the snow not only delightful, but speedy.

His basket of "fresh pastry" tied to his back emits steaming reminders of the need for bread and cookies for childrens' lunches.

Plump "Hausfrauen" meet him at the door as he rings the great bell, and stand in the brisk mountain air and quibble over the price of "Schwarzbrot" or the consistency of freshly cooked "Apfelkuchen," Swiss version of apple pie.

Often he is invited in to have a glass of milk or try some cheese that has just come from the drying racks. Perhaps he pauses a moment longer to discuss the probability of "Herr Dörflinger" becoming Burgomeister in the spring cantonal elections.

Soon the needs of the village are met, and he is yodelling up the mountain to swoop down upon some other village, shouting as he goes "frischer Kuchen."

TVA Issue: Question of Means Vs. the End

(Continued from Page 1)

there are "certain orderly processes" which are essential in that procedure. One of these was that "the public is under obligation to respect actual, honest and useful investment, and not to jeopardize or destroy it by capricious and arbitrary coercion." Earlier than that—a year ago last January—he had urged that there ought to be no building of duplicate facilities for the purpose of forcing private utilities to sell. He suggested that differences of opinion as to the costs of properties to be purchased should be settled by impartial appraisal.

Lilienthal's Viewpoint

Spokesmen for Mr. Lilienthal assert that he has never encouraged municipalities to go into the construction of local distributing systems without buying out the existing plants at a fair price and has advised against duplication of facilities. He contends that the moves to obtain loans and 45 per cent grants from the Public Works Administration for this purpose have proceeded from local initiative as a counterthrust to the reliance of utilities upon long-drawn-out condemnation proceedings to obtain an inflated price.

As for impartial appraisal, it is generally recognized that direct negotiation between the parties is preferable, or at least a first step to be taken before a resort to arbitration, and these negotiations, of course, have been initiated between Mr. Lilienthal for TVA and Wendell Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

Put more broadly, Chairman Morgan's thesis at the time of his January, 1937, statement was, and it has been subsequently, that the Government, in its public ownership program, should seek to co-operate as far as possible with the private electrical industry instead of fighting the industry as if in a war for survival.

He believed that the power pool conferences could go on although the utilities, already beaten in the Ashwander case seeking to enjoin the sale of current, had filed the famous 19 companies' suit against PWA grants to municipalities. The majority of the Board and of the Roosevelt Administration advisers, however, took this as a renewed declaration of war and said in effect, "All right, if they want war, let them have war."

Now that the 19 companies' suit has been decided and the Government's powers affirmed, Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan consider it time to negotiate with the private power companies, if not to co-operate with them. So, perhaps the differences between them and the Chairman as to co-operating with the utilities or fighting them have been questions of timing and degree rather than of settled, fundamental policies—except that sometimes a question of degree can be very fundamental.

Chairman Morgan made a further point, however, in his Atlantic Monthly article which is likely to crop up prominently in any congressional investigation of the activities of the Board. This is that, "In the operation of public 'yardstick' systems there should be no hidden subsidies, no undisclosed Government assistance to local public power systems." He approved the method of "setting up a large demonstration area of public ownership, comparable to modern large private systems," by which the public might have a measure of the actual necessary cost of electric service. But he has emphasized that there can be no reliable "yardstick" if unrecognized governmental subsidies enter into the rate-making.

Subsidy Charges

Sponsors of TVA such as Senator George W. Norris probably will deny that any subsidy exists other than the provision of construction capital which is presumably to be repaid over a period of years in so far as the construction is for power purposes, and that any other aid from taxpayers' fund does not more than offset the exceptional costs in litigation and delay which have been forced upon TVA by the hostility of the private utility companies. Whether this can be established as a satisfactory answer will rest with the Committee.

What will probably overshadow yardsticks or power pools or the niceties of accounting and engineering in a congressional investigation, of course, is the implication of extravagance, waste and mismanagement of Government funds and resources contained in some of Dr. Morgan's criticisms. These involve not only the Berry marble claim, which he mentions as being but one illustration of his point, but also questions of payments for phosphate lands and of rates granted to the Aluminum Company of America and the Arkansas Power and Light Company.

Chairman Morgan's interest in these aspects of the TVA management is based not alone on the ordinary concern with how taxpayers' money is spent, but arises also from his desire to see a foundation laid from which a "yardstick" can genuinely function as a measure of fair operating costs. If expenditures which go into the capital charges against the project are wastefully made, then either the enterprise must pay forever afterward on those swollen capital charges a return that precludes it from doing better in matters of rates than the private companies, or else the wastes must be washed out of the capital structure by taxpayers' subsidies which destroy its usefulness thereafter as a standard by which to judge the fairness of unsubsidized private utility rates.

There are in addition personal questions as to propriety of procedure among the three TVA members which do not affect permanent TVA policy. Some persons believe the entire disagreement might not have arisen if the functions of engineering, law and agricultural experimentation had not been so completely divided among the three members in the early months of the work.

But Mr. Lilienthal and Dr. H. A. Morgan have their answers and their side of the case to present in rebuttal of the charges as to expenditures and management, as they have indicated in President Roosevelt's conferences, once the charges are made specific. Indeed Mr. Lilienthal might recall that Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, later Vice-President of the United States, once put to rout a Senatorial Investigating Committee with a blast of picturesque expletives and a reminder that the country had been at war at the times of the outlays into which the committee was prying.

Dr. Arthur Morgan himself believes the abuses of the private power industry and its one-time determined effort to throttle any proposal of public ownership are responsible for the hatred of the power interests on the part of some men and their "conviction that the only course to take is a war without quarter against the private companies." But he also avers that this is a mistaken attitude and that, in words of his January, 1937, statement which signalized the first open break in the TVA administration, "The manner in which we achieve our ends may have a more enduring influence on the country than the ends we may achieve."

Hull Denounces Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

of life among innocent non-combatants is perhaps greater than ever before in history, I feel that I am speaking for the whole American people, when I voice a sense of horror at what has taken place in Barcelona, and when I express the earnest hope that in the future civilian centers of population will not be made the objectives of military bombardment from the air."

It is the first time the Secretary of State has explicitly singled out one side in the Spanish conflict for censure, the first time in fact that any official statement from Washington has suggested recognition of a difference in methods and morals between the two sides in the Spanish civil war. Following the initial bombardment of Barcelona he expressed general disapproval of the practice of bombing civilians, but in so doing he was careful not to imply a defence of one side as against the other.

Subsequent to that first generalized comment high American Army officials have disclosed that the armed forces of the United States have definitely decided that they would never employ this strategy in the event of war. It is, however, a type of warfare which is advocated by some military experts in Europe, having first been propounded in detail by Italian military experts. The State Department, it is explained privately, is fully satisfied that the bombings of cities in Spain represent a deliberate application of the original Italian military doctrine that the morale of a civilian population can be destroyed by air bombings.

The Hull statement is considered particularly significant here in view of the fact that it follows four days the appeal of the Spanish Ambassador here for abandonment of the embargo on the export of munitions to the Spanish Government. This request apparently is not to be met, since to do so would mean a reversal of the strict neutrality policy towards the Spanish civil war.

Quebec Printers Win 44-Hour Week

QUEBEC, March 21 (CP)—P. A. Gosselin, Chief Inspector of the Quebec Fair Wage Board, announced last night agreement had been reached between the International Typographical Union and employers of its 300 members in Quebec District whereby the printers would return to work with a 44-hour week pending arbitration of their demand for increased wages.

Walkout of the printers Friday forced five daily newspapers to suspend regular publication and left idle the presses in a half-dozen printing shops in Quebec and the City of Levis, across the St. Lawrence River. The agreement for the printers to return to their jobs reduced their work week from 48 to 44 hours.

A joint arbitration committee of six employers' and union representatives, presided over by a seventh man, to be named by both parties, will thresh out the printers' demand for a $2 increase in the minimum weekly wage of $30.50.

Wagner Bill Furthers Collective Bargaining

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York urged a Senate Labor Subcommittee today to approve his bill to require all firms obtaining Government contracts, loans, or grants to guarantee collective bargaining rights to their workers.

"Far from establishing a new public policy, the bill simply remedies an existing deficiency, by bringing the collective bargaining standards upon Government contracts, loans, and grants up to the level of those prescribed by the Government (in the National Labor Relations Act) for a large segment of private industry," he said. He told the Committee, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor would appear in support of the measure.

Roman Catholics and Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

and force, that we call upon you to act to persuade him and his Nazi and Fascist allies to cease the hideous bombing of cities that, like Barcelona, are by every rule of war, civilian and noncombatant."

The text of the appeal in part follows:

"We are sure that you, as men of God and followers of our most compassionate Saviour, do not share the expressed view of a man who, claiming to be your spokesman, says, with a callousness incredible in one of his calling, that 'the day of the noncombantant has vanished.' We are equally certain that you do not agree with the public statement of a once-loved editor that cities 'will not in any war be respected.' There is no reason nor logic, whether military or humane, why you should. American Army strategists announced a month ago that in the event of war American military airplanes will not bomb civilian populations. Not, they add, for humanitarian reasons, but because the game 'is not worth the candle.' If that be true, and in the face of such authority there can be no argument, the hideous treatment to which Barcelona has recently been subjected is not only inhuman, barbarous, and in violation of all existing rules of civilized warfare, but it has not even the excuse of being strategically useful.

Program of Conquest

"Under these circumstances we call on you as Americans and as Christians to disavow any tacit approval of these appalling tactics which our own Army has foresworn. We believe that you see as clearly as we do that, regardless of any possible merits of General Franco's position in the first instance, the war which began as a military uprising came to be an integral part of a general program of conquest in which, on other points, the Nazi-Fascists have not hesitated to attack the Roman Catholic Church and Christianity itself."

Executives of the American Friends for Spanish Democracy said the "suokesman" referred to was Prof. Joseph F. Thorning of Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Md., a frequent radio speaker on the Spanish situation, and the editor was Ellery Sedgwick of the Atlantic Monthly, who toured insurgent Spain at the invitation of General Franco.

Fatalities in Air Raids On Barcelona Put at 834

BARCELONA, Spain, March 21 (AP)—The known fatalities from the Insurgents' wholesale air raids on Barcelona reached 834 today as alert Government patrol planes headed off resumption of the attacks.

Rescue workers continued digging day and night. Known wounded numbered 1,279.

Though Barcelona was spared, insurgent planes bombed the seaboard towns of Tarragona and Reus, Benicarlo, and Sagunto down the coast from Barcelona, the damage was light.

When the Insurgent bombers failed to appear Barcelona workers went back to their jobs, but it was estimated 8,000 persons, mostly women and children, still crowded subways and surrounding hills.

The British Consul-General today advised all his nationals to leave Barcelona Wednesday, when the British cruiser Penlope is due to arrive here.

Franco's Drive Checked

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), March 21 (AP)—The Insurgents' Aragon offensive was at a standstill today just short of the Catalan border. Advanced bases were being consolidated for a new drive in the Torrevelilla sector.

An attack launched from the Alcaniz-Alcorisa line yesterday gave the Insurgents the village of Codenera, 10 miles southeast of Alcaniz, but they failed to take Torrevelilla, just south of Codenera.

Stiffened Government resistance along a new defensive line established in the rugged mountain terrain outside Torrevelilla stopped the Insurgents' forward movement, a Barcelona communiqué said.

The Insurgents, however, said they halted to establish advance bases adequate for the mass of men participating in the drive toward the Mediterranean coast. Gen. Francisco Franco's Army has been estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000 men.

Thousands of Government reinforcements have been poured into the new Torrevelilla line to prevent the Insurgents, now scarcely 40 miles from the coast, from smashing through and dismembering Government Spain.

The official gazette in Barcelona announced that the Spanish Government would float a treasury loan March 24 for 350,000,000 pesetas (about $21,000,000). The loan would bear 3½ per cent interest and be repayable in two years.

Britain Protests Bombings

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Great Britain yesterday joined France in protesting to Spanish Insurgent authorities against the cocentrated air raids on Barcelona.

Informed sources said the British protest to Insurgent authorities at Salamanca pointed out the attacks were contrary to the principles of international law.

While Britain was formally expressing her "horror" at the raids, thousands of demonstrators marched through London's twisting streets in an organized protest against the Barcelona attacks.

The marchers also voiced protest against Britain's attitude in denying arms to Government Spain.

The paraders moved from a mass meeting at Trafalgar Square to Beremondsey where they held another meeting in support of dock workers who last week refused to load goods allegedly consigned to Insurgent General Francisco Franco's forces.

New York Demonstrations

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—A thousand members of the State Young Communist League threw Times Square's Saturday night crowds and traffic into confusion with a brief demonstration against Hitler's invasion of Austria and America's Spanish war policy.

They carried banners and chanted denunciations of Herr Hitler and exhortations for aid to the Spanish Loyalists.

Dr. Thorning's Reply

EMMITSBURG, Md., March 21 (AP)—Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, Professor of Sociology and Social History at Mount St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic institution, challenged some of the statements today in a plea from 61 Protestant Bishops to the Roman Catholic clergy to use their "influence" with Gen. Francisco Franco to halt bombing of civilians in Spain.

"It will be a tragic humiliation," he said, "for the 61 Bishops of the Methodist and Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States to discover that they have no doubt unwittingly signed their names to a statement of palpable untruths.

"My record on the Spanish question, which is public and honorable, will show that I claim to be a spokesman for no one but myself as well as for what I personally have witnessed in Spain.

"I challenge the executives of the so-called American friends for Spanish Democracy to produce for the record a single speech or radio address of mine which makes either of the claims they mention. The advocates of the Barcelona regime should learn how to lose gracefully."

Lindbergh Flies to Dublin

CROYDON, England, March 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, piloting his own plane, flew today to Dublin to attend the imperial conference on transatlantic aviation opening tomorrow. A number of Air Ministry and Postoffice officials also flew to Dublin.

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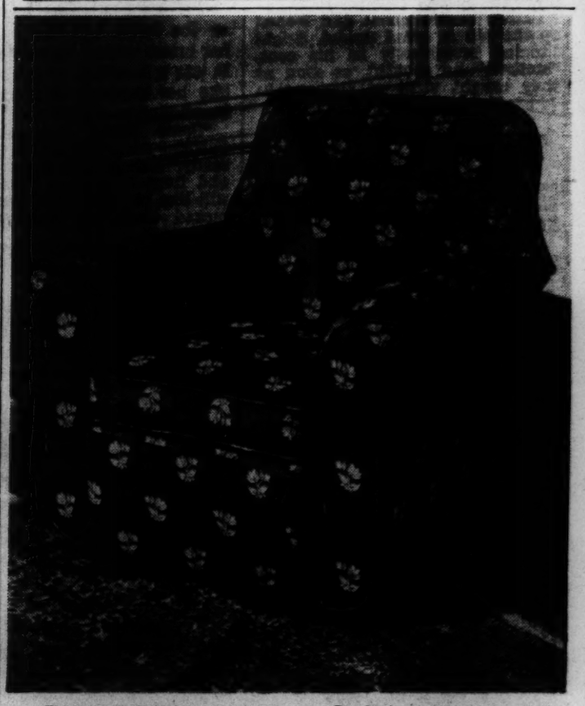

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum
Illustrated by the Author
Chapter Eight

"Will ye be staying long, Paddy?" asked Michael. Paddy gave his nose a rub until it shone like a berry.

"I'll have to be leaving tomorrow," he said, with a guilty glance at his mother. "I'm going to the fair in Bantry to fill up me bag and then I'll be taking the bus to Cork!"

"What's the hurry on ye that ye're leaving us so soon?' asked Father.

"It's the poems the children found," explained Paddy. "They're shouting to come out into the world. Is it meself will keep them prisoner after the long years of waiting they had, under the cold wet sand? Sure, ye can't blame me if me feet are itching to be on their way to Dublin."

The older people sat around and talked a little longer but Michael and Brigid wandered off to the shore where they found mussels on the rocks. They gathered as many as Brigid's apron would hold and then they found a jellyfish dithering on the seaweed, with long rosy tentacles flopping in all directions and blue veins running across its glassy body. When the shadows began to slant long across the grass, they went back to the others. They found their Mother and Mrs. O'Flaherty busy packing up.

"Here, you help carry these down to the boat," Mother told Michael as soon as she saw him, and she shoved a parcel into his arms. "It's time to go."

"What am I to do with these?" asked Brigid, showing the contents of her apron.

"Bless your heart, where did you find so many mussels? Put them in this basket; they'll make a fine soup tomorrow!" Michael was already scrambling down to the boat, but on his way he met Father and Paddy, who came running back.

A Hunt for the Boat

"Did ye play with the boat, Michael?" shouted Father, "What have ye done with it?"

"I didn't touch it," said Michael indignantly. "We've not been near the place. We were on the other side of the island all the time!"

"Well, it's gone," Paddy explained quietly. He stood in his shirtsleeves with his thumbs tucked in the armholes of his waistcoat. He had wound a string of seaweed round his hat and he looked so funny that Michael could have laughed.

"Gone?" he stammered, looking at the place where the boat had been moored. Only strands of seaweed floated on the empty waves which caught the amber glow of the late sky. "Gone. . . ." He looked around helplessly. It suddenly dawned on him that they were on an island and that they couldn't get off unless they had a boat. Pictures of a clammy night spent in the open, frosty breezes nipping toes and fingers, and a pale, indifferent moon looking down on huddled prisoners, flashed through his mind. "But we must find it," he cried. "It can't have gone far."

He put down his burden, and started running off like a goat, Paddy after him. Father chose the opposite direction and Brigid joined him, putting her small hand into his large hairy one.

"Perhaps the twins went out in it," she suggested. "I haven't seen them for a long while."

Father turned about and leaped up the hill in great strides, Brigid clinging breathlessly to his coat. "Mother!" he shouted, as soon as they caught sight of the women under the tree. "Mother! Where are the twins?"

Mother came running to them. "The twins?" she gasped. "I thought they were with you. . . . I haven't had me eye on them since they went off with their dog."

Father paced the island, holloing for the twins. A clump of pinewood hid the north part of the bay

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael were exploring an old cave with their dog Bran, when he began to dig furiously and pulled a heavy box out of the ground. Michael found it was filled with carefully wrapped sheets of vellum covered with old writing. Just then he and Brigid heard outside the flute of Paddy the Piper, who stopped off sometimes in his travels to see his mother, and they took the box to show him.

Paddy, who knew ancient Irish well, said he thought they had found some valuable old poems and that he must take the manuscripts to Dublin to find out more about them. The next day, Brigid and Michael; the twins, Francie and Liam; their mother and father; Paddy the Piper and his mother, Mrs. O'Flaherty, went off on a picnic to a small island off the coast. There at the end of the day they sat on the grass under a pine tree around a supper of potatoes cooked in sea water and fresh fish.

from view and he dashed through it. As soon as he reached the open he saw the boat rocking uncertainly in the distance, and in it two little boys waved frantically to attract notice. Father didn't stop to think at all. He promptly threw off his coat and shoes and plunged into the surf, the salt stinging his eyes as he dived through wave after wave.

Swimming the Currents

Paddy and Michael were just clambering around the bend when they saw him leap. "There is the boat!" cried Michael, who spotted it at once with his sharp young eyes. "And it isn't empty, I notice," added Patty grimly. "I know what your father is after now." He shed his waistcoat and shirt to plunge into the water himself. "You stay here," he cried out. "There are whirlpools about. Go and tell your mother." Off he went to help Father. Michael dashed through the pines, running breathlessly till he saw his mother.

"Mother! Hollo! Mother!" he cried. "We've seen the boat! The twins are in it and Father and Paddy are swimming to fetch them!"

"Where, where?" cried Mother,

"There, look!" cried Michael

hurriedly scanning the horizon, but unable to see the boat on account of the trees.

"Come here, I'll show you." Michael dragged his mother through the clump of pines, followed by Brigid and Mrs. O'Flaherty.

"There! look!" Mother flopped down on a convenient rock with a sigh half of relief and half of concern.

The boat seemed to be drifting off and one of the twins put out an oar in an effort to stop it. This clumsy movement nearly unbalanced the boat and Father shouted from the water between hoarse gasps: "Leave go! Sit still!" . . . The boy dropped the oar into the water and it drifted away.

"Now they won't be able to row back!" wailed Brigid.

In the meantime Paddy had noticed the floating oar and, seeing that Father was well on his way to the boat, he swerved and struck out after the oar.

At last Father reached the boat. After some heaving and trying, he managed to climb in. The watchers on the shore could see the twins cling to him joyously, though the distance was too great to carry their voices. A moment later Paddy arrived with the oar and clambered in too. Then the men rowed the boat back with long sure strokes.

Soon the boat was close enough for them to hear Bran's excited barking and the unceasing chatter of the rescued twins.

"What made you do such a foolish thing after I had warned you not to be venturing near the water?" asked Mother of her youngest sprouts, when the boat had landed and everyone sat around a newly lit fire to get warm and dry again.

"Francie wanted to row," explained Liam. "He wanted to go around the island and explore."

"And then the sea would not leave hold of us," added his brother. "We didn't mean to go so far, but we couldn't get back. I think the fishes pulled us, or maybe the sea fairies did."

"No, there are currents around; you were caught in one of them," explained father. Francie shook his head.

"They were no currents," he protested. "They were big, like black balloons, and made a fountain, and then there was another fountain and another. Bran was frightened too. He barked at them, he did. Are there giants in the sea, Paddy?" he asked hopefully.

"Giants in the sea, me darling?" said Paddy, who sat so close to the fire that his toes got singed and clouds of steam fled from his soaked trousers. "Giants? 'Course there are. Why wouldn't there be?"

"Arra, don't fill his head with nonsense," protested Father. "He's fanciful enough already. You saw porpoises, me lad. They come around in shoals and squirt water through their nostrils. They are big fish." Michael looked enviously at his brothers. He was a little sorry he hadn't thought of getting lost in the boat himself. Now that all had ended well it seemed a grand adventure.

(To be continued next Monday)

When Dressmakers Had Dolls

How would you like to play with me? Perhaps you think I look better fitted to take charge of your dolls than to ride beside them in a pram. I admit I have rather a grown-up air, but that is really due to my old-fashioned clothes.

I am an English doll, and belong to the reign of Queen Anne, and because I am regarded as something of a curiosity I live in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and lift my skirt an inch or two to show off my fine boots. What color are they? Give me time and I will tell you all about myself and the kind of life a doll lived over 200 years ago, and when I have finished I think you will agree that we had a far more strenuous time of it than the dolls of today.

My head and limbs are made of wood. My hair is brown and parted in the middle. I have heard people say that I have "finely chiselled features," but I will leave that for you to decide. In the photograph you will see that I am wearing a hooded cloak. It is peach color and, I think, very pretty. If you look a little closer, you will notice that under my hood I have a small white cap, trimmed with lace, tied neatly under the chin. My dress is made of white and silver brocade, and the bodice is laced with gold cords. Beneath this I have a green quilted petticoat and, as I mentioned before, a very fine pair of boots fashioned in black silk.

Perhaps you think that I am too grandly dressed for little girls to have played with. That is quite true, and I will explain why. I was, you see, made for work and not for play, and belonged to a dressmaker and not to a child. In the days of Queen Anne there were no fashion books as there are today and so the dressmakers arrayed dolls in the newest styles and sent them around, like little mannequins, to the homes of fashionable ladies so that they might choose the type of clothes they wished to wear. I can assure you we had very busy lives. Sometimes we had to take quite long journeys and even sea voyages. We were looked upon as very important little people, and a great deal of trouble was taken with our appearance.

A Mannequin Doll of Queen Anne's Day

There are other dolls besides me at the Museum, and there are dolls' houses too. If you ever happen to come our way I hope you will spare the time to pay us a visit.

Georgio Lives In Taormina

Georgio was a little Sicilian boy, with olive tinted skin, dark hair and blue eyes, who lived in the town of Taormina, in Sicily, that lovely island known as the Jewel of the Mediterranean.

Georgio lived on the side of a steep hill, in a simple but pretty little house built of whitewashed stone, with many stone steps leading to the doorway. In front of the house was a trellis over which a grape vine threw long green tendrils that twined their way up to a red roof.

When Georgio peeped out of his small window, over the vine trellis, he could see the blue sea beyond and the dark olive trees clothing the fertile slopes of the hills above the vivid green grass of the valley. Flocks of lovely birds flew through the clear azure sky and the perfume of orange and lemon blossoms filled the air.

The walls of the house were very thick, for the heat in Sicily is intense at times, but Georgio was so used to the hot climate that he ran about happily in his bare feet, helping to tend the goats and the chickens.

Prickly Pears for Dessert

Sometimes Georgio took the goats up the mountain sides to a spot he knew well and there he would sit looking off into the distance at snowy Mt. Etna, or far down upon the Ionian Sea with the tiny painted boats bobbing up and down upon it.

When he came home with the animals, the family sat down to a simple supper of hard cheese made from goat's milk, home-made black bread and a good warm dish of macaroni flavored with fresh herbs. There were oranges and bunches of grapes, for the fruit grew abundantly, but often Georgio's father shipped all his products to the market to be sold and then the family had only prickly pears for their dessert.

Sometimes Georgio went to see the ruins of the Greco Roman Theatre which was built in 396 B. C. when Taormina was founded, between the citadels. Now only the ruins remain but so many travelers came to see the historic spot that Georgio and his friends liked to climb the hill and watch the foreign people and listen to their strange way of talking. Georgio could speak both Italian and Sicilian.

Often he went to the other citadel, a hill 650 feet above the town, crowned with the ruins of a medieval castle. Georgio was very proud of the long history of Taormina and the many conquests witnessed there in days long, long ago, but he was also very glad that now only loveliness and peace were manifested.

Colors Like Jewels

Although Georgio liked to hear his father tell the ancient tales of his ancient town, he liked Taormina best when the almond trees were in full bloom, their pink blossoms blending in with the soft blue of the sky and the clear waters, against the many shades of green of the various trees. When Georgio looked at the golden ears of wheat, the bright orange and lemon colors of the fruits, the deep red of the grapes and the pomegranates, when he saw the rosy hue of the sun setting in the mountains, throwing a purple shadow over the valleys, he knew that Sicily was indeed the jewel of the Mediterranean, and he was glad that he lived there.

A Song of the Clocks

The grandfather clock stands in the hall.
He is dark and very tall.
He speaks with a voice of dignity,
And his great gold pendulum swings free.
Tick-tock, tick-tock
Says the grandfather clock.

The little black clock on the mantel-piece
Is fat and round and very gay,
With hidden chimes like silver bells
Heard upon a summer day.
Tick-a-tock, tock-a-tock, tick-a-tock
Says the little black clock.
The clock that hangs on the nursery wall
Doesn't look like a clock at all.
It's a little house with a pointed roof,
And in it lives a little bird
With the cheeriest voice you ever heard!

When the grandfather clock begins to speak,
He hops outside and cries, "Cuckoo, cuckoo,
The world is fine and the skies are blue!"
The mantel clock rings silver chimes
And the grandfather clock replies
"One two—one two—quite true—quite true.
The skies are blue. The hour is two!
Tick-tock-tick-tock. The hour is two!"

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Caroline Ann Goes Primrosing

Caroline Ann hopped up and down on the front doorstep, and swung her brown wicker basket to and fro. It was a beautiful new basket, just like her mother's only smaller—a Caroline-Ann-sized basket.

"Come along, Mummy!" sang Caroline Ann. "My basket and I are ready." She hopped down one step, and hopped up two. "Mrs. Brown will like our primroses when we've picked them for her, won't she Mummy?"

"I'm sure she will!" said Caroline Ann's Mummy, coming out of the door at that minute.

They went down the road hand in hand, and caught the shiny green 'bus at the corner.

"Are you going to market, young lady?" asked the conductor, handing her the tickets.

"I'm going to pick primroses for Mrs. Brown," explained Caroline Ann, bouncing the basket happily up and down on the toes of her shoes. "Lots and lots of primroses."

When they climbed down from the 'bus again she waved to the conductor, and trotted after her mother along the lane.

In the Wood

"Here we are!" said Caroline Ann's mother, and lifted her, hop-skip-and-jump, over the stile.

"Oh!" said Caroline Ann, and clasped her basket very tightly in her arms. And "Oh!" she said again, as she stood on the edge of the wood, and saw the hundreds and hundreds of pale yellow flowers spreading like stars in the shadowy glades.

Caroline Ann's mother laughed at her little daughter's surprise. "Come along. We've a lot to do," she said, and began to line her big basket with fat green primrose leaves, putting the flowers carefully amongst them.

But Caroline Ann was too excited to watch. She ran here and there, first down one path and then down another, not knowing which flower to pick first. Her mother pointed out the dancing white "wind-flowers," and the celandines, and the purple dog-violets tucked under the tree-roots.

The Water-Rat

Then they saw a squirrel, whisking a red tail along a branch; and a family of bunnies skipping over a bank; and five baby thrushes in a holly tree; and a water-rat. At least Caroline Ann's mother said, "Look, darling, quickly! There's a rat!" And Caroline Ann stared very hard at a big bush at the end of a path, and said, "Oh! Is that a rat?" And danced up and down because she was so happy to have seen it.

When they came to the end of the wood, there was the lane, and there was Caroline Ann's Daddy waiting for them.

"I thought I'd come and help to carry the primroses," he explained.

Caroline Ann sang, "What do you think I've seen, Daddy? A squirrel, and some bunnies, and some birds without any feathers. And I think I've seen a rat, but I'm not quite sure. . . ."

But Caroline Ann's Daddy had taken her basket from her, and was turning it upside down, and patting it, but nothing fell out.

"Why," said Caroline Ann, "I've forgotten to pick any primroses after all!"

By a Staff Artist

The Snowball Doorway

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!

Ben and Betty marched down the snowy country road toward Aunt Mary's house. They made a little parade of two. Ben carried a snow-cleaner on his arm. Betty carried a broom.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! They sang a little song as they marched.

They were going down to clean Aunt Mary's paths of the snow that had fallen the night before. Ben and Betty always did this for Aunt Mary.

"It's just to thank her for all the nice things she does for us," Ben and Betty had told mother.

It was not a very cold morning although the snow was quite deep on the ground. It was fun out of doors and they soon turned in at Aunt Mary's place. She saw them at the gate and came to the door.

"I'm so glad that you came early!" she called across the snow. "My reading club is coming here today for the midwinter program. I shall be so glad to have a nice path for it. There will be two frosted cookies waiting for you when you reach the door!"

There was a smile in Aunt Mary's voice as the children waved to her.

"I'll roll a snowball while you clean enough for me to start sweeping," Betty called out to Ben after Aunt Mary had closed the door.

Ben was soon making the snow fly.

Betty's ball grew from a small one to a large one as she pushed it. It left a clean place for her to walk in as it rolled along. Betty pushed then turned around quickly as she heard a queer sound like a soft thud in the snow.

As she turned she saw Ben standing with just the handle of the snow cleaner in his hand. The cleaner had dropped off.

"The nail has come out," Ben called as he bent to look about in the snow.

"I don't believe it was there at all," Betty said to Ben, when she went to look. "I saw that hole in the handle on the way down."

Ben looked troubled.

"How are we going to clean Aunt Mary's paths?" he asked. "I know she hasn't a cleaner."

Betty ran to bring the broom. But the snow was too deep and too heavy for it to do much good. The two children stood looking at each other.

Then Betty thought of something. She pointed to her snowball.

"Look, Ben, when I rolled my ball it left a clean path behind it. Why couldn't we clean Aunt Mary's path that way?"

Ben's eyes grew as big and bright as Betty's.

"Then we could sweep up what's left with the broom all right!" His voice took on the brightness too.

They started at once—Ben on one side of the path, Betty on the other. As their balls grew larger the path grew wider. When they reached Aunt Mary's door there was very little snow left to sweep off.

"And oh look, Ben," Betty pointed to the two large white balls, one on each side of Aunt Mary's steps. "They make it look fancy."

Aunt Mary came to the door just then with the frosted cookies. Ben and Betty told her about their new way of cleaning paths.

When Aunt Mary saw the two balls on each side of her steps, she laughed and hurried back into the house.

"Just wait a minute," she called, "I have a lovely idea!"

When Aunt Mary came back she carried two flags on long sticks in her hand. She ran down the steps and put one stick in the middle of each snowball.

"Could anything be prettier than that to greet my company?" she asked, laughing, as she turned to Ben and Betty.

The children walked home nibbling their cookies. They hurried at the last, then ran. They could not wait to tell Mother about Aunt Mary's snowball doorway.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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Bruins Triumph in Final Game of the Schedule—Pro Stars in 'You're Invited'

Thompson Wins Vezina Honors For 4th Time

National Hockey League
(Final 1937-38 Standing)

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	30	7	11	142	80	67
Rangers	27	6	15	146	98	60
Chicago	14	9	25	97	139	37
Detroit	12	11	25	99	133	35

Canadian Division

Toronto	24	9	15	151	127	57
Americans	19	11	18	110	111	49
Canadiens	18	13	17	123	128	49
Montreal	12	6	30	101	149	30

Results March 19
Toronto 8, Americans 5.
Canadiens 1, Rangers 1 (overtime).

Results March 20
Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Detroit 4, Rangers 3.
Americans 4, Toronto 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The long-drawn-out National Hockey League 1937-38 schedule concluded last night. The eight teams to start the season have gone through a total of 48 contests and now that the strife is over, only two, Detroit and Montreal, pack away their uniforms. The other six reopen the action in the anti-climax play-offs for the league championship and the Stanley Cup.

Here in Boston the Bruins wound up their regular schedule assignments by trouncing the Chicago Black Hawks, 6 to 1 but the important feature of the game was the winning of the Georges Vezina trophy by Tiny Thompson, Bruin goalie. Thompson took the honors for the fourth time and probably set a mark that will stand for years and years. Assurance of this rests in the fact that Normie Smith of Detroit is the only goalie in the league today who has won it once.

Tiny Dons Wrong Shirt

Thompson was highly elated after the game and received congratulations from players and fans alike. He was modest in outward composure, but revealed his inner feelings when he created a faux pas in donning Capt. Cooney Weiland's shirt in the excitement. Now Cooney ordinarily would give Tiny the "shirt off his back," but Tiny's excitement took the initiative. Discovery of the "shirt" episode broke the composure of the veteran and his youthful exuberance came to the surface.

There was interesting news from New York when Americans beat the Maple Leafs, 4-2. That means the Amerks will battle their fellow townsmen the Rangers, and that is one series that should be worth a nickel to any hockey fan. The series starts out as the subway series because of the nickel car fare basis, but it has possibilities of winding up in a miniature civil war. Amerks depend upon rough, rugged veterans, who will step into the speedy youngsters of Lester Patrick and the eventual winner of the two-out-of-three series will know it has been in some sort of "dark alley brawl."

Bruins and Toronto also will imbibe in one of those hockey series where feelings run high and while the Bruins should win, they probably will not do so without taking a sound bumping. Canadiens lost out to Americans for second place, but they will engage in a series with the Black Hawks and speed will predominate here with the winner in an excellent position to be the team to promote an upset for the Stanley Cup—if an upset is to be.

One-all Until Third

Last night the Bruins and Hawks put on a good game, although the result had no bearing on the standing. Play was favorable to the locals most of the way but the score stood one-all until the third period. Bill Stewart elected to have his defensemen for the coming play-offs and used five forwards in the final session and the Bruins really swept the Hawks aside with five goals. The Kitchener line of Dumart, Bauer and Schmidt figured in our of the six goals.

The other game last night saw the Stanley Cup champions of the past two seasons beat the Rangers, 4—3, in a game played under experiment. The teams agreed to play without offsides and reaction to the result will be heard later . . . Shore played his best game of hockey for the season on Boston ice last night . . . Bobby Bauer, the kid Smythe could not see, banged in two more goals to total 19 for the season . . . Harold Jackson, Hawk rookie, played his first game since being injured Jan. 11 in a game against Amerks . . . Bill Stewart thinks his Chicago team has a good chance against the Frenchmen.

Bruins leave for Toronto tonight and will practice at the Arena Gardens in Toronto, tomorrow and Wednesday . . . Art Jackson, brother of Harvey, Toronto, wing, hopes his Bruins beat Harvey's Leafs and thereby give him a summer of lasting satisfaction . . . Several Bruin fans will leave for Toronto Wednesday.

Surprises College Divers

By a Staff Photographer

E. Russell Greenhood, Jr.

Harvard Diver, Who Won the Low- and High-Board Events in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Meet

Georges Vezina Memorial Cup

1927—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1928—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1929—George H. Hainsworth, Canadiens.
1930—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1931—Roy B. Worters, N. Y. Americans.
1932—Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago.
1933—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1934—Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago.
1935—Lorne Chabot, Chicago.
1936—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.
1937—Norman E. Smith, Detroit.
1938—Cecil R. Thompson, Boston.

Harvard Mermen Win Six Events In Eastern Meet

In winning the 100-yard free style and setting a new Harvard and intercollegiate record as anchor man for the 400-yard relay, Charlie Hutter, Crimson captain, and member of the last U. S. Olympic team, led his teammates in victory Saturday night in the first Eastern intercollegiate swimming individual championships.

With swimmers from 17 eastern colleges competing in the two-day meet, Harvard entries won the 50-yard free style, the 100-yard free style, the 220-yard free style, the 400-yard relay, and both the high- and low-board diving.

The 440-yard free style went to Harry Rawstrom of Springfield. The other first places, the breast-stroke, backstroke and 300-yard medley relay, going to the powerful Princeton Tigers.

The 440-yard free style was the most exciting and closely-contested race of the two-day meet. Rawstrom had piled up a good lead in the first 350 yards when Fred Coleman of Harvard made a last desperate bid. In the last lap he wiped out the five yards but was just touched out at the finish.

E. Russell Greenhood, Jr., of Harvard showed competitive ability when he downed several fine divers, among them Daniel Endweiss of Yale, Ed Gibson of the Navy, and Bill Danforth of Yale. The two Eli men had forced him to a third place at New Haven in a greatly disputed diving contest during the Yale-Harvard meet. He had also placed second to Gibson when the latter invaded the Harvard pool during the Harvard-Navy swim. "Rusty" seemed unbeatable as he piled up a large lead on the required dives off the low board the first night and went on to increase that lead with the optional dives. The following night he repeated from the three-meter board to score a double victory for the Crimson.

This meet was a farewell for Hutter to the Harvard Pool since it was the last time he will swim here as a member of the Crimson team. He annexed three first-place medals and when he finished the anchor leg of the relay, his last race for Harvard, the crowd rose as one to give him the ovation he so justly deserved. He leaves behind him a far greater record than the books would show. For it is largely through Hutter that swimming reached the popularity it now enjoys including elevation to the rank of a major sport.

Douglas Duffy Returns to Hub Ice, April 1-2

The return of Evelyn Chandler to the Boston Garden ice, as the featured star of "You're Invited," 1938 ice carnival of The Skating Club of Boston, which will thrill Hub figure skating fans on April 1 and 2, has been hailed with enthusiasm by those who remember this peppy and sensational skater in her apeparance here two years ago. But, hardly if any less enthusiastic will be the reception given to that inimitable play-boy of skating, Douglas Duffy, who is also headed for Boston, (together with that blonde skating partner of his), to be another headliner of the great annual amateur show.

Ice carnivals come and go, and ice comedians of the best and lesser attainments have done their stuff on the Garden ice, but good or not so good, Hub fans will give a big edge to Douglas Duffy in comparison. Duffy's individual style, particular in his pair number with that aforementioned partner, can be seen time and again and receive its due appreciation every time.

With the most colorful of comedy skaters in the person of Duffy, and with Evelyn Chandler the most sensational of women stars, together with the outstanding American and Canadian amateur champions and outstanding performers who take part, this year's annual amateur carnival is sure to click to the satisfaction of the public, the box office and the credit of The Skating Club of Boston.

Plans and preparations for the show are going on apace, and with a dress rehearsal scheduled for the Providence Arena, this coming week end, the show is rounding into the well-staged and well-directed extravaganza it gave early indications of being.

The show has been designed along radically different lines this year. It progresses rapidly from one scene to another carrying along the action from a scene at Hammond's Pond, Cambridge, in 1912, to the eighth and final scene. The Skating Club party at the Boston Garden, in 1938. The scenic effects, costuming, lighting, etc., all under the personal supervision of H. L. "Jack" Garren, will rival the meritorious work of the professional carnivals which have proven so popular in Boston during the early winter season.

Flanagan Lowers Swim Records

By the Associated Press

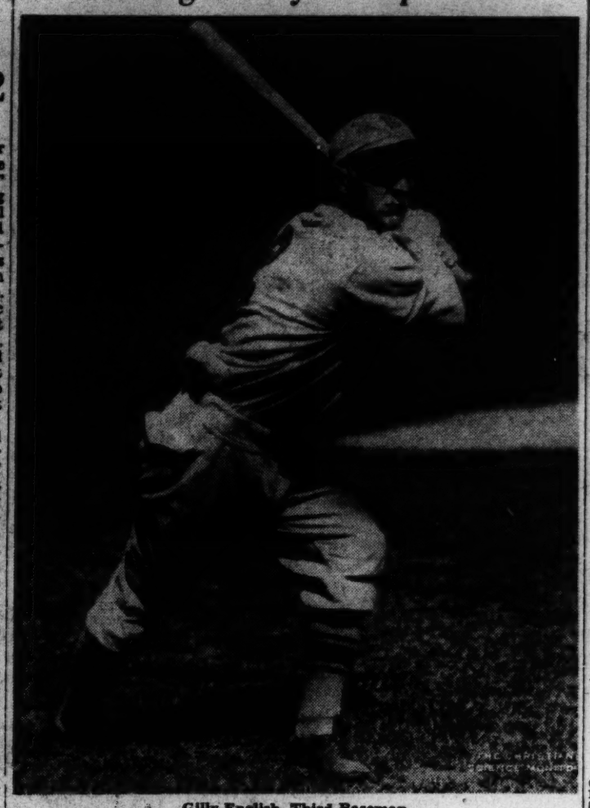
Coral Gables, Fla., March 21

Ralph Flanagan, captain of the All-American swimming team, bettered three free-style records over a 20-yard course during one swim yesterday at the Miami Biltmore Pool.

A. A. U. timers clocked him at 4m. 11.3s. at 400 yards; 4m. 37s. at 440 yards, and 4:37 for 400 meters.

The records bested were held by Jack Medica, whose time was 4:19 for 400 yards and 4:38.8 for 440 yards, and John Macionis, whose 400-meter time was 4:47. Medica's records were established in Seattle and Macionis' at New Haven.

Hitting Ability Is Important



Gilly English, Third Baseman

Casey Stengel May Be Forced to Use English at Third Due to His Combined Fielding and Hitting. The Others Are Still in Running, but Gilly Is Out Front at Present, Due to His Work at the Plate

Southern Pick-Ups

Quinn Backs Up Stengel

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 21—His face burned a tomato red from the Florida sun, Bob Quinn observed silently as his Boston Bees labored through an afternoon workout on the well-groomed diamond at the Fair Grounds. This is just another baseball season for the popular president and general manager, but he has lost none of his optimism; none of his enthusiasm.

"Everyone agrees that under Casey Stengel our club has a real chance to finish in the first division this year," Bob Quinn broke the silence, his stare not wavering from the pitching mound, where the Bees' manager was coaching young Billy Weir. "It's a pleasure to watch Stengel helping those young fellows. In the past, boys like Elbie Fletcher and Weir were allowed to wander around camp much in the manner of a flock of sheep; left alone to learn what they could through observation.

"But Casey doesn't manage a ball club that way," Bob continued, pausing for a moment to sign an autograph book for a freckle-faced youngster. "He's trying to drive some knowledge into their heads, and I believe he's getting results.

Fletcher's Hitting

"Fletcher is hitting better. He's meeting that high ball more often. Stengel has Vince Di Maggio hitting to right field, which is something he didn't do all last season. Any time you can teach your men to hit to all fields, you're turning the percentage in your favor. Casey has shown most of these fellows a new way to hit, but he insists that after a while they return to their original style for a comparison.

"Of course, an accurate judgment of the improvement our team may show in batting cannot be made until a few more exhibition games are played. You can tell a ball player a million times what he is doing wrong, but until he has gone through the motions in a game he has not really been tested."

Six Possibilities

One of Stengel's biggest jobs is to locate a third baseman.

"This may not be as difficult as you think," Bob Quinn continued. "We have about six possibilities, including two young men who are up for their first big league trial (Bob Kahle from Indianapolis and Harl Maggert from Asheville). This Eddie Mayo could be our man if his hitting improved. In fact, the candidate who hits during these exhibition games will get Stengel's nomination when the season opens."

The Bees' prexy is impressed by the early pitching of Ira Hutchinson, the right-hander who spent most of 1937 in the bull pen.

"Casey tells me Hutchinson has worked real hard this spring and has a good chance to win that fourth starting job. (The three regular starters are Turner, Fette and MacFayden.) Out in the American Association they told me that Ira was a better pitcher than either Turner or Fette, and couldn't understand why he wasn't given more of an opportunity. Well, he'll get it this year!"

Bobby Reis, the Handy Andy of '37, may graduate from his utility role to a regular at third base. He has set the pace here in camp and deserves a chance. It all depends on his bat.

With Stengel placing an accent on batting, Gilly English probably leads the race for the "Hot Corner." After joining the Bees last June, the big North Carolinian stayed well above the .300 mark for almost two months and finished at .289—the team's highest.

During the off-season, a minor league manager wanted Stengel to part with English, but Casey refused. At that, the minor pilot informed Stengel that if English was given an opportunity to play the outfield, no other club would ever get him. Casey is ready to make the experiment.

Another player who attracted Bob Quinn's attention is Johnny Riddle, the catcher from Indianapolis. Always a left-field hitter, John is now poking balls to right, and may eventually become the pinch hitter the Bees are searching for.

Of course, Riddle is trying to hustle himself regular work behind the plate. But with Al Lopez and Ray Mueller around, the leading two-man catching staff in the majors, the Indianapolis veteran can hardly hope to make the grade.

While on the subject of catching, young Stanley Andrews of Lynn is a boy who bears watching. Starting his second year of professional ball, Stan is ready for Class A minor league company, and may get as far as Class AA before the year has ended.

Spring Football Practice Begins In Earnest Today

Spring football—as did spring itself—began in earnest today as three local colleges opened out-of-door drills and another prepared to report tomorrow.

The squads of Boston University, Northeastern, and Boston College met on their respective fields this afternoon while Harvard's varsity members will report to Coach Dick Harlow tomorrow.

Coach Gil Dobie of Boston College greeted 70 candidates on the freshmen field. The practice session this year will be limited to about four weeks, ending April 15. Dobie's chief problem will be to fit in last fall's freshman players with the veterans. The squad was divided into two squads and ran through signals. Plays will be reviewed and as the work advances there will be team scrimmages.

Boston University's grid hopefuls, numbering more than 60, gathered at Nickerson Field this afternoon for the Terrier's first spring workout. Coach Pan Hanley, along with line coach Al Kawak, and backfield Walt Homer, greeted the squad. Hanley will have to rebuild the greater part of his line as the majority of the linemen will be graduated this June.

Northeastern's football aspirants turned out this afternoon at Huntington Field for the Huskies' first concentrated spring grid workout. Coach Jimmy Dunn hopes to develop two good passers and find an end to replace Capt. Frank Meehan. The two outstanding candidates for the passing role are Foxy Flumere of Natick and Jim Connolly, captain-elect, but neither will be able to devote much time to the spring practice because of baseball.

Harvard's varsity grid men will join the freshmen tomorrow as the Crimson settles down for several weeks of hard work. Coach Dick Harlow has been working with the freshmen in the Briggs Cage for the past week.

Golf at Longmeadow

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 21 (AP)—The second annual four-ball, best-ball golf tournament at the Longmeadow Country Club will be held June 23, 24, 25, it has been announced. Last year's winners, Frank Ross of Hartford and C. L. Garnett of Longmeadow, have expressed their intention of defending the title they won last season on the course where this year's National open trials for the New England district will be held May 31.

Rugby Team Arrives

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Cambridge University's Rugby team arrived on the Queen Mary today for a series of matches in the United States.

Sporting Around the Hub

Amateur hockey continues to "march" on in Boston and, with it, the followers increase. Next week end, with the Boston Olympics scheduled to play the Valleyfield Braves in a two-game series, another new attendance record is expected.

Last week end the local club split a two-game series with the Montreal Royals. They dropped Saturday night's game, 6 to 4, and then came back yesterday afternoon to win, 6 to 3. These games were the roughest ever seen here in amateur circles.

That the amateur hockey fan likes hard, rugged hockey was evident when nearly 20,000 persons took in these games. As a matter of fact the Olympics outdrew the Boston Bruins yesterday. About 11,000 saw the amateur game in the afternoon while some 9000 persons watched the Bruin-Chicago contest last night.

The Olympic-Valleyfield series should be one of the best of the season. When the Braves last were in Boston the locals took two out of three games, but not first without displaying their best brand of hockey. This series, it will be recalled, was in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League playoff, but because of Valleyfield's protest of Ted Frazier in the Olympics' goal, the last two games were thrown out, thus causing the local boys to default.

A record entry in the 15th annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston is expected when play starts March 28. Practically every town and city within a radius of 25 miles from Charlestown are expected to enter this popular tourney.

Postponement of the New England A. A. U. hockey tournament goes deeper than appears on the surface. Investigation found some schoolboys from other states playing on Rhode Island teams under assumed names. Hockey in general was run rather loosely evidently and certain teams are not in a position to use their stars. One college player made a few trips under an assumed name this winter.

The basketball team from Manchester, Conn., today was back at school the proud possessors of the New England interscholastic basketball crown. The Manchester boys defeated Pawtucket last Saturday night, 28 to 26.

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern's baseball team plans to work out his infield at Huntington Field this afternoon. Frank Meehan is back at first base, with Capt. Ralph MacDonald of East Boston at second, and Bill Little at short. The third base spot is still open.

Bruins' Final Scoring Figures for the Season

	G	A	Pts.	Pen.
Cowley, c	17	22	39	8
Bauer, r.w.	19	14	33	9
Sands, r.w.	17	12	29	12
Dumart, l.w.	13	15	28	6
Schmidt, c.	14	14	28	16
Getliffe, l.w.	11	13	24	16
Weiland, c.	11	12	23	14
Pettinger, c.	8	13	21	14
Goldsworthy, r.w.	9	10	19	14
Clapper, r.d.	6	9	15	24
Shore, r. d.	3	14	17	40
Hollett, l.d.	4	10	14	52
Jackson, l.w.	9	4	12	24
Portland, l.d.	0	6	6	24

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

March 19

Chicago (N) 13, Los Angeles 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago (A) 2.
Jersey City 18, New York (N) 2d. 3.
Boston (A) 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis (N) 9, New York (A) 7.
Cincinnati 11, Boston (N) 8.
Washington 7, Kansas City 5.
Philadelphia (A) 21, Philadelphia (N) 18
Cleveland 9, New York (N) 5.
St. Louis 4, Tulsa 3.

March 20

New York (N) 8, Cleveland (A) 7.
Brooklyn 12, Boston (N) 8.
New York (A) 1, St. Louis (N) 0.
Cincinnati 2, Boston (A) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 11, Philadelphia (A) 5.
Detroit (A) 13, Washington 0.
Los Angeles 9, Chicago (A) 8.
Chicago (N) 14, Pittsburgh 7.
St. Louis (A) 9, Tulsa 4.
Jersey City 6, New York (N) 2d. 4.
Philadelphia (A) 2d. 9, Toledo 5.

N. E. College Results

Track

Wesleyan 72¼, Mass. State 40¾.

Gymnastics

Army 50, M. I. T. 4.

Rifle

Yale 1320, Conn. State 1266.

Fencing

Rollins (Fla.) 13, Brown 4.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Frank Moore and Bobby Dunkelberger defeat Jimmy Thomson and Carl Dann Jr., 3 and 2 in 36-hole final of amateur-professional best ball golf tournament.

MIAMI, Fla.—Gray Goose, driven by High Gingras, wins all three heats to take 225-hydroplane race, feature of 25th annual Biscayne Bay Powerboat Regatta.

NEW YORK—New York A. C. retains Metropolitan A. A. U. track and field team title with 53 points as Joe McCluskey runs two-mile steeplechase in 9:43.3 to better world indoor record and Glenn Cunningham wins mile championship in 4:21.2.

CHICAGO—Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin, runs fastest mile in Midwestern track history (4:08.9) at Armour Tech Relays to beat Walter Mehl by 70 yards.

INDIANAPOLIS—Don Lash runs 3,000 meters in 8:32.8 and Indiana distance medley relay team posts 10:16.8, meet record, as Michigan wins team trophy at Butler University Relays with 40½ points.

MEDFORD, Mass. — Johnny Kelley wins 20-mile marathon run of North Medford Club, beating Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, by 20 yards.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Charles Hutter Jr., and E. Russell Greenhood, both of Harvard, score doubles in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League individual championships.

HAMILTON, Bermuda — Mme. Sylvia Henrotin downs Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2 to capture Bermuda women's tennis title and teams with Don McNeill to defeat Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Wayne Sabin, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3 for mixed doubles crown; Sabin and Bernard Coghlan win men's doubles downing McNeill and Robert Murray, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

CHICAGO—Alfred Letourner and Omer Debruycker win six-day bicycle race.

DENVER—Kansas City, Kan., Healeys rallied in the second half to beat the Denver Safeways, defending champions, 40 to 38, and win the National AAU basketball championship.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—Pitt's Golden Panthers won two individual championships and four second places as they captured their first Eastern Intercollegiate Conference boxing title with a total of 22 points. West Virginia, Bucknell and Temple finished in a three-way tie for runner-up honors, each with 13 points.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—S. P. Powell of Vancouver, British Columbia, upset the qualifying medalist, Francis Jones of Detroit, 3 and 2 to win the Belmont Manor golf tournament. The match attracted a large gallery.

TAMPA, Fla.—Another world's record was made in pistol shooting, the fourth during the five-day meet of the national midwinter tournament. The fourman Detroit police team topped a previous world record for .38 caliber marksmanship by seven points. The team rolled up a score of 1129 points. The previous record of 1122 points was established last year by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad team.

GLASGOW — St. Bernards, doughty second division club, rang up a surprising 3-1 fourth round Scottish Football Cup victory over Motherwell to go into the semifinals April 2. Rangers defeated Falkirk 2-1 while Kilmarnock and Ayr United played a 1-1 draw and the East Fife-Raith Rovers match ended 2-2.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Samuel W. Nash, of the Binghamton, N. Y., Sun, was elected president of the Eastern League Baseball Writers' Association at its organization meeting.

AIKEN, S. C.—Robert Knowles of Boston won the annual Southern Cross golf tournament here by beating Hugh Rutherfurd of Allamuchy, N. J., 1 up in the 36-hole final.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Results of games in the New England division of the American Soccer League:

Boston Celts 1, Providence 0.
Thornton Vics 3, Lusitano S. C. 2.
Springfield 2, Swedish Americans 0.
Scandinavians 4, Moores 4.

Hebron Wins Meet

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 21 (AP)—A one-point margin gave Hebron Academy's swimming team the Maine Interscholastic championship in the Bowdoin Pool here Saturday night. Hebron natators scored 51 points, Portland High 50, Brunswick 36, Deering High (Portland) 17, Edward Little High (Auburn) 13, and Lewiston 2. The tight score resulted from disqualification of Hebron's 200-yard relay team for jumping the "touch."

Amherst Diamond Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., March 21 (AP)—A schedule of 19 games, 12 of them at home, was announced Saturday for the Amherst College baseball team. Some 30 candidates have just reported for work in the indoor cage.

The schedule: April 20—Clark University; 21—Vermont; 23—Brown; 27—Colby; 29—Bowdoin; 30—Springfield. May 4—Mass. State; 7—Wesleyan; 11—Holy Cross, away; 14—Boston University, away; 18—Army, away; 21—Williams; 25—Union; 28—Yale, away; 30—Williams, away. June 11—Mass. State, away; 14—University of California (pending); 17—Wesleyan, away; 18—University of Virginia.

American Hockey Association

March 19
St. Louis 2, Minneapolis 1.
March 20
St. Louis 1, Tulsa 0.

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The Home Forum

Salute to a Basque Village

EVERY time I see in the news columns of the daily papers an article under the date line HENDAYE—and this happens now with tragic frequency—for a moment my heart stands still. Because I begin to remember. Perhaps it is foolish. Perhaps I should force myself to consider the unfolding shoots of the forsythia on my desk or the moral issues raised by Mary Ellen Chase in her latest book, or even whether or not I ought to turn in my car this year. It is no use. I continue to think about Hendaye. Colors and shapes and scents of that particular corner of the Basque provinces move before my mental eyes. I am lost.

When people catch me in this predicament, they become severe. They frown and speak vaguely of escapism. But why is it cowardly to dwell upon the normal, the beautiful and harmonious aspects of a place? We are not afraid to cling to the truth about our friends, no matter what erratic qualities they may be manifesting temporarily. So then—even with the definite knowledge of what has happened lately in Hendaye, one of the border towns between France and Spain—I continue to hold to my concept of an exquisite place where I spent six weeks, several years before the upheaval in Spain. I do not picture the bridge densely black with refugees, hurrying in fright to gain an approximate safety; instead, I see the long bridge over which we used to walk, having forfeited our passports at the French end, on our way to buy bright-colored *espadrilles* in the Spanish town of Irun. If this is a mistake, then I am prepared to take the consequences.

* * *

YVONNE, OUR spartan *bonne* in Paris, told us firmly that Hendaye would be too hot in July. Our flat was high and airy; we had her to make us omelettes, to provide us with *pain d'épice* to eat with our cheese, even, under persuasion, to *commander une glace* for Sundays, *une glace fraise et vanille*. Then, too, few tourists were in Paris at the moment and we could have the favorite haunts almost to ourselves. What more could anyone desire than Paris? To Yvonne it was inconceivable that we should ever leave that city unless we were absolutely obliged. However, we had made up our minds to go to Hendaye; and one morning, with determination, we said good-by to Yvonne at the Gare d'Orleans.

As to the heat, Yvonne was quite wrong. I sent a postcard speedily to tell her. Of course, it was often hot in the middle of the day. After luncheon we would stroll out to the pebbled terrace and seek a shady position near the house. Most of the other guests would be gathered there, the proprietor and his brother-in-law who was the chef. We all sat down together to read our letters and the newspapers—not that anything important would be found in the newspapers in those days unless one counted the passing of such a man as Joseph Conrad. I remember how we read of him one day, but were so far from England, from the world of English speech and English books, that it did not matter greatly. We knew we could always reach down our copy of "Nostromo" from the shelf and lose ourselves in it afresh. Meantime we were in the territory of Pierre Loti. Just there, along the reaches of the Bidassoa River, which formed the actual dividing line between the two countries, still stood Loti's villa; and when we were first in Hendaye, we called in at the bookshop near the Plage to buy a copy of "Ramuntcho" which was concerned with brave Basque peasants such as we knew, who lived in the white plastered houses with the wooden balconies and the red-tiled roofs which glowed warmly against the gray and green of the dusty hillsides, with the smugglers too—muffled oars and hushed voices and hooded lights. We read the newspapers, but it was chiefly from a sense of obligation. For presently with relief we would take our books and our bathing things and be off to the beach. We went deliberately on the shady side of the road, just as we pulled our chairs around the corner of the Hotel Central to a spot where a cool breeze stirred under the heavy leafage of the trees. Yvonne was wrong. It was never too hot in Hendaye.

* * *

THE PLAGE WAS the gayest place imaginable. It was so bright with the tawny sands and the indigo of the Bay and the waving green of the tamarisks which bordered the esplanade that, really, one required courage to look at it with both eyes open, even from under the shelter of a sunshade. All along the higher reaches of the sands were planted tents of broad striped awning stuffs in violent reds and greens, purples and mustards; and inside these tents family groups established their headquarters for one radiant day after another. Into these shelters came scrambling little sunburned children, when the water was cold or when a crab had nipped a toe or just when they needed a motherly word of reassurance before more play; here their elders slipped in and out of beach robes or sat to read or chat. And what entertained us was that the chatter was never in English, always in French or in Spanish. American visitors had not then discovered Hendaye Plage. St. Jean-de-Luz they knew and Bayonne and Biarritz, naturally; but not Hendaye Plage. To it flocked the French for their holidays and many Spaniards as well, though their own resort of San Sebastian was close at hand, just a few miles beyond Fuenterrabia with its square church tower and its red roofs and bright awnings which I saw plainly from my hotel bedroom.

One day I watched a young mother dart suddenly across the beach at Hendaye Plage, in pursuit of a mischievous small son called Claude. I shall not forget the grace of her, the buoyant rhythm of her movement, against the intense blue of the sea and the gray of the rocky promontory that was the first on that coast of Spain. Her white dress was banded bravely with cherry. After her I moved, far less gracefully and quite demurely, until I caught her up and together we walked far up the beach to where the River Bidassoa empties into the Bay of Biscay amidst a mighty turbulence of ripples and a swirling of eddies. We climbed up to the esplanade and sat there for a long time, staring first out at the sea and then, turning our backs upon it, staring in even more wonderment at the mauve and misty slopes of the foothills of the Pyrenees. Was there ever a place which so superlatively mingled the joys of shore and mountains, a place so replete with color and fruitfulness and the mellowness of human living?

* * *

THIS, IF YOU LIKE, is a salute to Hendaye as it should be—as, I insist, it really is. Not overcrowded and unnerved by frenzied war correspondents; not harassed by the distresses and beseechments of fleeing Spanish peasants; not echoing to the thousand hollow footsteps of men at war. My Hendaye is a place of ravishing beauty, a place so rich in the return it makes to the appeal of the visitor, that its benevolences could never be exhausted. Possibly this is escapism, possibly I am giving way shamelessly to nostalgia; but I have my joy and refreshment, my mental images of beauty which no number of wars and campaigns and worlds at cross purposes can ever take away.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Bernès, Marouteau

CORTE: *A Painting by Suzanne Valadon*

THE life of Suzanne Valadon reads like an adventure story. As a child, she was an acrobat; but one day a fall from a high trapeze led her to abandon that form of activity. Later she became an artist's model, and in the studios she was enabled to cultivate a taste for drawing.

One of her sketches came to the notice of Toulouse-Lautrec, who, surprised at the energy and vivacity of her line, told her she had a talent for drawing. Degas greatly admired her work and, in his letters to her, he used to beg her to come to see him and bring some of her beautiful drawings. Suzanne Valadon has often been referred to as a pupil of Degas, but the only resemblance in their work is a quality peculiar to all good draughtsmen.

It was in the studio of Degas that Suzanne Valadon first realized her desire to paint. Since then her brush-work has been described as one of the glories of French feminine painting. Her work, however, is too masculine to make her truly representative of women painters, for everything under her touch becomes vitalized. She goes back to the art of the Middle Ages. Her pictures sing with beautiful, warm, pure, and vibrant tones, recalling sometimes the great schools of primitive painting.

This picture of Corte is one of her distinguished landscapes. It might well have been while looking at this painting of a Corsican city that a French art critic said: "Suzanne Valadon grasps only what is essential, but she expresses all that is essential."

Looking for Spring

IT BEGINS, for me, in December. Long before the month is out I can walk to spaces of lawn to find the pale spathes of snowdrops pricking up from the turf, and I know year by year the few inches of soil where I have only to brush away the rotting oak leaves to find the same clump of *Galanthus Elwesii* higher than the others. I know, too, where the first green spikes of crocus will push above the mould, now and then in December with a hint of folded yellow, and, like the snowdrops, always earliest in the same spot. And so with the winter aconites, which with me are wilful flowers that care only for places of their own choosing, and have died out at times in other places which have looked to me promising enough. I have never been able to grow them as I have seen them in Oxfordshire and Lincolnshire, sheeted under trees; they seem with me to prefer a southern slope on either side of a flight of bargate steps, where they seed themselves freely, and lift new gold cups by twos and threes as the days lengthen in January. . . .

If I had to choose only one crocus, it would be the yellow, for the sight of the first thrusting bud and the scent of the open cup, or rather twenty open cups clustered together, belong to the best hours of the lengthening day, and there is no other flower which more quickly answers the warmth of the sun. None of the other crocuses unfold so soon. . . .

I have never happened to see Wordsworth's "host of golden daffodils," though I can guess what they must look like next the lakeland water. But there is a hillside in Sussex where daffodils grow wild, and I have always thought that stretch of turf, where those short, pale flowers shake in the March wind, and where you may look above and beyond them to the line of the Downs above the sea, to be as lovely a sight as England can show. Daffodils must be set in grass. In beds they lose their happiness; I have seen them look as if they were in a cage. They need space and a green ground and room to dance in the wind. . . .

So I come through the daffodils to the rock garden, and to a confession—of weakness, some gardeners may say, and of ignorance, others. In the rock garden I prefer colour and form to difficulties and labels. I would rather succeed with easily grown plants that produce the effect I want than I would fail in trying to cultivate *Eritrichium nanum*. This, I know, in the view of many is wrong; we should try for the museum rather than the landscape. But the Alps do not offer us museums. They show us sheets of crocuses, carpets of gentians, big mats of *Dryas octopetala*.

—ERIC PARKER, in "The Gardener's England." (London: Seeley. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Confidence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that "confidence is the stability of business"; and it may be added that confidence which is the outgrowth of an understanding of God is the only real stability of our times.

The Bible says (James 1:5-7): "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him. But let him ask in faith, nothing wavering. For he that wavereth is like a wave of the sea driven with the wind and tossed. For let not that man think that he shall receive any thing of the Lord."

It is not possible truly to succeed in any line of endeavor unless one has confidence in the rightness of the cause, and in his own ability to bring about higher and more worthwhile results. Confidence is a prerequisite to success; but genuine confidence is based on Spirit, not on matter; on understanding, not on belief. Only then can it bring about lastingly good results.

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 2), Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Absolute certainty in the practice of divine metaphysics constitutes its utility, since it has a divine and demonstrable Principle and rule." The understanding of Christian Science brings confidence in its efficacy as a healing and uplifting religion. This religion reveals that divine Mind is supreme—is All; and, further, that the understanding of man's relation to God destroys the illusion and discord of the material senses. It teaches the student how to exchange beliefs of inharmony for enlightened, conscious acceptance of spiritual reality.

The material senses insist that evil is real, that sickness and sin are powerful realities with which mankind must battle. Christian Science points to the Scriptures, and shows that the same truth utilized by Abraham, Jacob, Moses, the prophets, and by Christ Jesus, in overcoming lack, sin, sickness,—all inharmony, is still operative and available. And the adherents of this religion are proving spiritual superiority over material resistance by healing the sick and overcoming the inharmony that confronts mankind.

The claims of materiality and material laws are insistent, and often terrifying. For this reason the student needs to pray humbly, and to strive unceasingly for certainty born of spiritual understanding. To go to the Bible for inspiration and help in overcoming fear is a wise step. In this inspired record of the spiritual progress of mankind are many passages that lift thought and plant human consciousness on the rock, Truth. In Proverbs we read (3:25, 26): "Be not afraid of sudden fear, neither of the desolation of the wicked, when it cometh. For the Lord shall be thy confidence, and shall keep thy foot from being taken."

To understand that God is Love, Spirit, Mind, Principle, naturally lessens fear and guides one's feet in the path of right endeavor leading to more tangible reward. Divine Love neither knows nor tolerates fear. Love destroys all the fearing, fearful tendencies of human consciousness—and this because God's law is the law of Love.

We do not fear that sufficient light for our daily needs will not be forthcoming. We understand that darkness is the temporary absence of light, a negative condition, not to be feared.

Divine Love is never absent; so when the mist or darkening beliefs of materiality seem to hide God's law, we need not be afraid. The light of infinite Truth reveals the unreality of ignorance, fear, and all that is unlike God.

In proving the presence of supply and employment, a student of Christian Science found help in thinking of light. Without employment, and with little money to provide for necessities, her thought was filled with plans and schemes concerning human footsteps for stretching the money she had on hand over as long a period as possible. Deeper study and prayer finally revealed to her that while the necessary human footsteps in applying for work should be taken, and wisdom shown in using the supply at hand, further planning or figuring was only adding to her confusion and hindering her demonstration of the continuous activity of man. She certainly did not figure out each night what she would do if the sun should fail to give enough light for the following day! This line of thought made clear to the student the unreality of the belief of lack and unemployment. Her certainty that right activity is as ever present for man as is the light, brought her employment and supply.

Divine Science, rightly applied, overcomes every sort of inharmony. We can be as certain of the effects of Truth as we are that a rule of mathematics understood and utilized, will solve a problem. Principle is absolute and demonstrable. In Christian Science the divine Principle is understood, which enables us to prove in daily living that good is real and powerful. On this understanding we base our confidence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

CONFIANZA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE HA dicho que "la confianza es la estabilidad de los negocios"; y a eso se puede añadir que la confianza que es el producto de un entendimiento de Dios es la única estabilidad verdadera de nuestros tiempos.

La Biblia dice (Santiago, 1:5-7): "Empero si a cualquiera de vosotros le falta sabiduría, pídasela a Dios, el cual da con largueza a todos, y no zahiere; y le será dada. Mas pida con fe, sin la menor desconfianza; porque aquel que es desconfiado, es semejante a una ola del mar, impelida por el viento, y echada de una parte a otra; ¡no piense pues un tal hombre, que recibirá cosa alguna del Señor!"

No es posible tener éxito en ninguna empresa humana, a no ser que uno tenga confianza en la justicia de la causa que soporta y en su propia capacidad para producir resultados más perfectos y de mayor valor intrínseco. La confianza es una condición preliminar para el éxito; pero la confianza verdadera se basa en el Espíritu y no en la materia, en el entendimiento y no en la fe ciega. Esta clase de confianza solamente puede producir resultados satisfactorios y duraderos.

En su Mensaje a La Iglesia Madre para el año de 1901 (p. 2) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Seguridad absoluta en la práctica de la metafísica divina constituye su utilidad, puesto que tiene reglas y principios divinos y demostrables." El entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana nos da confianza en su eficacia como religión sanadora y regeneradora. Esta religión revela que la Mente divina es suprema—que es Todo en todo; y más adelante, que el entendimiento de las relaciones entre el hombre y Dios destruye las ilusiones y discordias de los sentidos materiales. Enseña al discípulo cómo puede cambiar las creencias inarmónicas por la aceptación iluminada y consciente de la realidad espiritual.

Los sentidos materiales insisten en sostener que el mal es real y verdadero, que la enfermedad y el pecado son realidades poderosas con las cuales la humanidad tiene que luchar. La Ciencia Cristiana nos dirige a las Escrituras y demuestra que la misma verdad que fué empleada por Abraham, Jacobo, Moisés, los profetas y también por Cristo Jesús para vencer el pecado, la enfermedad, la escasez,—toda clase de discordia,—todavía produce resultados y está a nuestro alcance. Y los discípulos de esta religión están probando la superioridad espiritual sobre la resistencia material, curando a los enfermos y venciendo la discordia que confronta la humanidad.

Los problemas que la materialidad y las leyes materiales nos presentan son pertinaces y a veces aterradores. Por esta razón el estudiante necesita orar humildemente y esforzarse constantemente por alcanzar la seguridad que nace del entendimiento espiritual. El dirigirse a la Biblia en busca de inspiración y de ayuda para el vencimiento del temor es un paso bien sabio. Pues en este relato inspirado del progreso espiritual de la humanidad hay muchos párrafos que elevan el pensamiento y fundan la conciencia humana en la roca de la Verdad. En los Proverbios (3:25, 26) leemos: "No tendrás temor de susto repentino, ni de la desoladora tempestad cuando viniere sobre los inicuos: porque Jehová será tu confianza, y guardará tu pie, para que no sea prendido."

El entender que Dios es el Amor, Espíritu, Mente, Principio, disminuye el miedo de una manera natural, y guía nuestros pies hacia la senda del esfuerzo por el bien que nos lleva a recompensas más tangibles. El Amor divino ni conoce ni tolera el temor. El Amor destruye todas las tendencias temerosas y temibles de la conciencia humana,—y esto, porque la ley de Dios es la ley del Amor.

No tememos que no haya luz bastante para nuestras necesidades diarias. Comprendemos que las tinieblas de la noche no son más que una ausencia temporal de la luz, una condición negativa, que no hay que temer.

El Amor divino no está nunca ausente; así, cuando la niebla, las creencias obscuras de la materialidad parecen ofuscar la ley de Dios, no necesitamos temblar. La luz de la Verdad infinita revela la irrealidad de la ignorancia, del miedo, o sea, de todo lo que no es a la semejanza de Dios.

Al demostrar la presencia de la abundancia y del empleo, un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana encontró que le ayudaba el pensar en la luz. Sin empleo, y con muy poco dinero para las necesidades de la vida, su pensamiento estaba lleno de planes y proyectos respecto de los pasos humanos que debiera dar para extender el dinero que tenía en aquel momento por un período lo más largo posible. Pero la oración y un estudio más hondo de la Ciencia le revelaron que aunque, desde luego, era necesario dar los pasos humanos indispensables para encontrar empleo, y tenía que demostrar prudencia en el uso del dinero que poseía, el hacer otros planes y proyectos futuros sólo aumentaría su confusión e impediría su demostración de la actividad continua del hombre. ¡Por cierto que no se preocupaba cada noche pensando en lo que iba a hacer, si el sol no daría bastante luz al día siguiente! Este pensamiento le revelaba la equivocación de aquel temor de escasez y de falta de empleo. Su confianza de que la actividad verdadera está al alcance de todos los hombres lo mismo que la luz del día, le proporcionó empleo y abastecimiento.

La Ciencia Cristiana, aplicada correctamente, vence toda clase de condiciones inarmónicas. Podemos estar tan seguros de los efectos de la Verdad como del hecho de que una regla matemática, entendida y utilizada, puede resolver un problema. El Principio es absoluto y demostrable. En la Ciencia Cristiana se puede entender el Principio, y esto nos habilita para probar en la vida diaria que lo bueno es real y poderoso. Este es el entendimiento en el cual fundamos nuestra confianza.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Song for Plowing

WHEN the first pale green on the willow shows,
And up on the hill the redbud glows;
When the wind blows soft and the sun shines bright—
Then it's planting time and the land's just right,
Oh, the land's just right for plowing!

The men are up at the break of day
For early breakfast and then away
To the fields—I slip from the house to stand
Where I can see them breaking the land,
And the land just right for plowing.

For there's nothing sweeter anywhere
Than the smell of earth on the morning air,
Of rich, brown earth flowing back from the plow
As water flows back from the thrusting prow
Of a ship at sea—Oh, my heart's alight,
For it's planting time and the land's just right,
The land's just right for plowing!

ESTHER BARRETT ARGO

Roses

You love the Roses—so do I. I wish
The sky would rain down Roses, as they rain
From off the shaken bush. Why will it not?
Then all the valley would be pink and white
And soft to tread on. They would fall as light
As feathers, smelling sweet; and it would be
Like sleeping and like waking, all at once!

—GEORGE ELIOT, in "The Spanish Gypsy."

An Empress Makes a Valuable Discovery

ALMOST three thousand years before the Christian era, China was a vast empire with rich and powerful rulers. They had broad domains, strange ways of living, and strange customs, according to the stories related by foreign travelers. . . .

One of the most prized stories has to do with the lovely Empress Si-ling-chi, who was the wife of the great prince, Huang-ti. While wandering in her garden, or possibly while meditating on a garden bench, she spied the feverish activity of a small worm wrapping himself in a dainty cocoon. Her interest increased as she found others working equally hard and she watched them day after day. Finally, as a bold stroke, she took one of the little cocoons in her hands and discovered that with infinite care she could unravel it just as it had been wound. After completing this painstaking task she had a fine thread of great length. From that time on she nurtured the worms carefully and finally she was able to spin a thread which could be woven.

Such is the simple beginning of what is now, and has been since that time, one of China's greatest industries. Is it any wonder that the Chinese venerated the little princess and made her goddess of silk? The exact date of her discovery is difficult to establish but our most learned writers place it anywhere from 2696 to 2640 B. C. It can be proven definitely that Huang-ti was ruling during the latter half of that century, and as it all happened so long ago that approximate date is sufficient. . . .

The Chinese also credit Si-ling-chi with the making of the first loom, though it is probable that some sort of hand weaving had been practiced even before her day, for undoubtedly the people of the court had costumes of something more elaborate than animal skins. We do know that simple looms were in use as early as 2500 B. C.

Realizing the value of their discovery the Chinese guarded the secret of the silk jealously—so jealously that it was some two thousand years before definite knowledge of it was carried out of the country.—From "The Romance of Textiles," by ETHEL LEWIS. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938

Safer Drivers Being Trained In Classrooms

Highway Problems Are Discussed by State Safety Council

Driving at Night

New Type of Illumination Is Urged to Cut Down Casualties

When the man behind the automobile driving wheel edges over into the middle of the road to pass another car going 40 miles an hour, he need not be surprised in the near future if little Johnny taps him on the shoulder with the tart reminder: "Take it easy Dad, it takes 600 feet of clear roadway ahead to get by that car and back into line again."

To Dad's sharp query: "Where did you get that line, son?" Johnny will reply: "Oh, Professor Physics told me that this morning in school. And he said that driving after dark is eight times as hard as daylight driving, that headlights only shine 150 feet down the road, that it takes 40 feet to stop a car going only 20 miles an hour and that motorists, no matter how good the headlights are on new cars, are soon driving with only one-half to three-quarters of the potential lighting power because of poor focus, dirty lenses, wasted bulbs, or dusty reflectors."

Thus did some of the nation's outstanding authorities on highway safety, speaking at the seventeenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Safety Council, allude to the building of a new generation of safety-conscious motorists trained in the dynamics of piloting a ton-and-a-half of steel, capable of mile-a-minute speeds, on United States highways cluttered with 30,000,000 automobiles or enough to take the whole nation to ride at the same time.

Night Driving Problems

While highway safety was only one of the phases of safety studied at the convention in its first day's sessions, the magnitude of the motor problem raised it to major importance, with chief emphasis placed by speakers upon problems of night driving, said to involve more and more casualties while daytime accidents were being reduced.

Rising casualties after dark, said Dudley M. Diggs, General Electric expert, indicate the focal point for the nation's highway safety campaigns of the next few years. Engineers are prepared, he said, with studies revealing that clear vision to the human eye is largely a matter of contrast between objects in the road and their backgrounds. And these studies are being utilized in public schools as a basis for building a future safety-conscious driving public.

"No increase in the power of headlights will greatly help to increase safety," said Mr. Diggs. "But anything that can be done to provide concentrated light at points considerably in advance of the speeding motorist will help to silhouette the objects in the road long before the motorist's headlights pick up the objects."

"Silhouette Lighting"

"Silhouette lighting" is a phrase that motorists will have to get accustomed to hearing. This means a background of light or uniform lighting along the entire highway so that objects in the road which are usually dark will stand out in bold relief to the oncoming motorist. With bright headlights and poor overhead illumination, motorists must depend upon their spotlights which provide only a low level of illumination under which the human eye is said to lose its ability to recognize color.

When a careless motorist leaves

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Eastern Fuel Group Made Party in Gas Rates Case

In Boston Today

City of Boston Wins Its Point

The equivalent of a home run with bases full was scored today by the City of Boston, fighting rate increases sought by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company before the Public Utilities Commission, when the Commission ordered that the Eastern Fuel Associates be made a party to the proceedings.

Lewis H. Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City, also drew testimony to show that Boston would pay nearly twice as much as New York for gas under the higher rates.

Appearance of the associates has been a major point in the City's case and its settlement is the prelude to the real struggle to come.

This company owns the Boston Consolidated and manufactures the gas which the local company sells. The City wishes to find out how much it actually costs to make gas. Without the Eastern Fuel Associates testifying, this information would be inaccessible since the Consolidated would only reveal how much it paid to the Fuel Associates.

The Fuel Associates is a holding company owning 14 associated outfits. Its assets in 1936 were $229,549,290.

William Cullen Morris, Vice-President of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and engineer in charge of production for that concern, testified that New York rates for domestic "purified" gas is 1.15 per 1,000 cubic feet for the first 3,000. Under cross-examination by Mr. Weinstein, Mr. Morris

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Worcester Rate Case Probe Urged

Senator P. Eugene Casey, Democrat, of Milford, today filed an order in the Massachusetts Senate to compel the State Department of Public Utilities to explain its four-month delay in rendering a decision on the Worcester Suburban Electric Company's rate reduction case.

Senator Casey, who is a member of consumers' organizations in Worcester County and who is interested in reducing Worcester County electric rates, inserted a provision in in the order to determine whether the New England Power Company "exerted influence" upon the departments to postpone the decision.

French Pianist Sees Old Friends

"Why, I used to play on those two little drums when I was a child," Robert Casadesus, French pianist, exclaimed today when he was brought into the Casadesus collection of old musical instruments in Symphony Hall. Mr. Casadesus is in Boston to play tonight and tomorrow with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Symphony collection was gathered by Henri Casadesus, uncle of the pianist, member of this well-known musical family, and presented to the directors of Symphony Hall.

Mr. Casadesus, who recently was heard over the radio when he was soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, had both a bouquet and a brickbat for American radio. He was impressed, he said, with the careful manner in which his piano playing was handled from an engineering standpoint. In Europe he said radiocasters are apparently indifferent to such details. On the other hand he decried the habit of radiocasting jazz on radio studio organs, claiming that the organ not only was not suited to jazz but also that the music was not even composed for or suited to organ technique.

Jobless Board Brings Complaint

The Massachusetts Unemployment Commission today made its first criminal complaint against an employer charged with failure to comply with the provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Law.

The legal department of the Commission issued a complaint against Colin A. Batson, of Brockton, president of the company bearing his name, in Brockton District Court, charging him with "willful neglect and failure to pay" employers contributions or to transmit employee contributions to the Unemployment Compensation Commission. The complaint must be answered by Thursday.

Former Speaker's License Held Up

The automobile driving licenses of a former speaker of the House of Representatives and of the operator of a Springfield police "safety car" were suspended today—and thereby hangs a tale, or may be two of them.

The officer who drove the "safety car" was Sergeant Ernest C. Tourtellotte. He had been driving a police car for six years without a driver's license. He was recently docked two weeks' pay when his offense was discovered.

"It is almost unbelievable that a police official, charged with enforcement of the law, should be a flagrant violator himself," said Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in suspending the officers newly acquired license for two weeks.

The former speaker was John C. Hull. Although acquitted of all charges in connection with an accident in Worcester on Feb. 5, his right to operate was taken away "indefinitely" by Mr. Goodwin "as a result of a report by a registry inspector, who interviewed witnesses at the scene."

Azelea's Rotor Found Warped

The eight passengers so loyal to the doughty freighter Azelea City—which has been more or less on its way to Europe since early in February—faced another week of delay today, after shipwrights at the Simplex plant of the Bethlehem Ship Building Company in East Boston had decided this morning that the main rotor of the ship was warped.

The ship will not go into drydock, so passengers may remain on board. The Azelea City came into the news last Feb. 17 when it dropped a propeller far out in the Atlantic. Coast Guard vessels brought the ship toward Boston, where it was met by a tug and towed into the East Boston yards. After overhauling, the Azelea City sailed again last Saturday night, only to be forced back yesterday by the rotor trouble.

Cressy to Enter Lobster Service

Under cloudless skies and on a calm sea, the old five-masted schooner Cora F. Cressy left Boston before sun-up this morning in tow of a steam tug, headed for Medomak, Maine, where it will finish out its years of service as a storage place for lobsters.

On its journey, the Cressy will pass the Bath works where 36 years ago, a trim schooner, it was launched to begin an adventurous sailing career, a career that had its most recent episode when the ship served as a showboat in Boston harbor.

Racing Attacks On Radio Draw Dog Club Reply

Counsel Claims Help to Illegal Bookies in Giving Results

Big Profit Seen

The Colonial Network, embracing several radio stations throughout New England, was accused today of "co-operating with illegal race track bookies" by broadcasting daily horse racing results.

The charge was made before the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs at the Statehouse by Robert J. Bottomly, counsel for the Old Harbor Kennel Club, which conducts dog races at Wonderland Park, Revere.

Implying that the radio network does not come "with clean hands" when it assails racing in Massachusetts, Mr. Bottomly declared that the network, including Station WAAB, Boston, profits to the extent of $100,000 a year by its racing broadcasts.

Initiative Petition Filed

The hearing was to consider several bills for the repeal of both horse and dog racing, including an initiative petition filed by the New England Anti-Gambling Association, headed by Dr. Edwin Hadley.

"The radio station that supports the editor, who comes before you to make such startling and unfounded statements about Al Capone as the father of dog racing, conducts a racing matinee on the air every afternoon in the year," Mr. Bottomly told the legislators.

"The revenue from this source is $400 per day, or $100,000 a year. They give out pay-offs of every operating track in the country after the races. As few tracks have the pari-mutuel system, their service is direct co-operation with illegal bookies throughout the land."

Leland C. Bickford, news commentator for the Colonial and Yankee Networks, both headed by John Shepard, III, has been attacking dog racing interests and urging repeal of dog racing. At a legislative hearing last year, he charged Al Capone had been interested in dog racing in this State.

Asks for Referendum

Mr. Bottomly said the Legislature either should retain both horse and dog racing or submit the question to the people every four years. He agreed the question should go on the ballot this year in the same language as 1934. At that time, the questions were so worded that many voters thought mistakenly they had to vote for or against both forms of racing without discrimination.

The racing interests themselves came in for accusations during the hearing, when John J. Keenan of Dorchester, who has run dogs at Wonderland Park, charged that stimulants are given the dogs to make them run faster.

Demanding the resignation of the present Racing Commission as a "see nothing, hear nothing, do nothing" commission, Mr. Keenan said the Commission should prevent the employment of school teachers, newspaper men, football coaches, and others earning a regular salary, at the tracks.

New Haven Plans For 'Homemade' Indians in Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21—An offer from South Dakota to supply "old, full-blooded Sioux Indians in units of 25, mainly with long hair," for New Haven's tercentenary pageant has been turned down.

Home-town talent only will be allowed on the program, Chairman John C. Tracy said, and even the Dakotan boast that "all of the features of these Indians are very chaste and of a highly educational character, besides being entertaining," failed to move him.

There will be Indians in the pageant, Mr. Tracy said, but the New Haven lodges of Red Men will supply them.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Cotton Groups Oppose Tariff Cut to Britain

President of National Association Speaks for Northern Mills

Statistics Given

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Northern and southern cotton manufacturers opposed today any tariff concessions on their manufactured goods in the proposed trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Russell T. Fisher, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, representing northern mills, declared "present tariffs are not adequate to protect us from low-wage countries."

"Japan, which would benefit equally with England in any tariff adjustment, increased imports from an average of about 1,000,000 square yards a year up to 1933 to a total of 106,490,000 square yards in 1937," he said.

From 1923 to 1935, Mr. Fisher said, New England "lost 337 mills employing 133,661 wage earners with a consequent drop in annual wages of $154,000,000 and a drop in the value of products of $573,000,000."

Decline Shown

Cotton consumption in that period declined 1,218,000 bales, he added, and hours of spindle operation decreased 20,164,000,000.

"This startling liquidation of mills and jobs," he testified, "had as its primary cause the over-capacity of the industry and as a result of this over-capacity the mills in sections with lower labor costs were in a position to take the business.

"Not only were wages lower in dollars and cents in other sections, but labor worked longer hours, making for impossible competitive conditions.

"We have shown what happens when labor costs in one section of a country are appreciably above those of another, and it takes little imagination to predict the effect of foreign competition where wages are a fraction of the wage that caused this tremendous liquidation in the North."

Recent Wage Cuts

Mr. Fisher attributed recent wage cuts of 12½ per cent in the North to "failure of southern mills to wage raises as expected."

If tariff reductions were made, Mr. Fisher said, "the cotton farmer might buy his cotton goods a little cheaper, but he will have lost a domestic market that pays over $250,000,000 in annual wages.

If all the cotton produced were manufactured in England, he continued, "wages paid there would be less than half the amount paid here with a consequent loss in world purchasing power of more than $125,000,000.

"However, England would not produce it all. Japan would probably take over a major portion of it and the world purchasing power would decrease nearly $250,000,000.

Institute Head Speaks

Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, representing more than 80 per cent of the cotton mills in the United States, said tariff concessions would:

"1. Compel a displacement of American textile labor and machinery;

"2. Cause final collapse of the domestic price structure with no hope of recovery;

"3. Cause loss of balance in our economic structure increasing our dependence upon foreign markets; and

"4. Force a costly and painful transfer of workers from occupations and industries and areas to which they are adjusted into new modes of life which rest precariously upon the fortunes of foreign trade."

Mr. Murchison said in a statement prepared for the Committee for Reciprocity Information that about 80,000 textile workers were unemployed and "dependent upon the States for their livelihoods."

Terming present tariffs "inadequate," he testified 380,000 textile employees "are working only about two-thirds of normal time and receiving two-thirds of their customary pay."

Spring's Here

By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

And Baseball Is in the Offing

At Least Boys' Thoughts Turn in That Direction as the Weather and the Calendar Combine to Welcome the Vernal Season

Relief Financing Held Unchanged In N. H. Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21—Financial problems of New Hampshire's counties and towns, evolving from an Attorney General's ruling that all direct relief cases would become county charges on June 1, are cleared up today with an announcement by Gov. Francis P. Murphy that the State's Supreme Court in an advisory opinion holds that existing county-town relationships in pauper relief are virtually undisturbed by the questioned legislation of 1933. An exception is made in instances where aid has been received during five consecutive years.

The Attorney General's ruling had been taken to mean that the expense of direct relief would be distributed through a county in proportion to the taxable valuation of the various communities of the county instead of each community meeting its own direct relief expense. It would have meant that many towns with practically no relief burden would have been obliged to pay to their county government their proportional share of the county relief expense.

Action on the part of local relief officials to obtain the interest of Governor Murphy in calling a special session of the Legislature to take care of the problem failed when the Governor reminded them that no such problem would have come up if they had backed his move in the 1937 legislature to set up a state system of relief administration.

Treadway to Speak

Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress from the First Congressional District in Massachusetts since 1913, will speak on "Income Tax Legislation from a Legislator's Viewpoint," at the Parker House on March 28 at the meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc.

Balmy Season Reaches City At 1.43 A. M.

Mlle. Printemps skipped across Boston's threshold today as daintily and quietly as a zephyr, bringing with her the balmiest night and the warmest day of 1938.

Her arrival was a subtle affair. And although she is as regular an arrival as March 21 itself, nobody actually saw Mlle. Printemps enter Boston at 1:43 this morning. The night watch at the airport was not disturbed. No strange and unidentified vessel crept into the harbor. And as for the stations, they were much too busy in their usual hubbub and bustle to notice such a gentle visitor.

But the ducks on the Fenway and the sparrows in the eaves formed an unofficial reception committee while the Weather Bureau recorded officially the elusive lady's arrival on its stiffly mechanical and unimaginative gadgets.

Even more fussy than President Roosevelt, Mlle. Printemps never allows herself to be quoted from press interviews. It was understood, however, from usually reliable sources that she is glad to be back. After posing for photographers in a crocus patch, Mlle. Printemps said she would be in Boston for about three months but that at the same time she would be traveling North. A remarkable lady!

Realistic about the whole thing, the Weather Bureau thermometers recorded 50 degrees for the early morning temperature, the warmest since Oct. 23, 1937; and 63 degrees at 11 a. m., the warmest since Saturday. At 2 p. m. the report was 66 degrees. Mlle. Printemps beamed when informed of this but expressed some concern that the fair weather tomorrow would be followed by threatening skies and cloudiness Tuesday night. She said something about April showers bringing May flowers but then remembered that it was still March.

Tobin Appeals To Legislature For Refunding

Mayor Stresses Need for Reform of City's Fiscal Setup

$9,000,000 Bonds

Boston Civic Leaders Appear Before Committee in Behalf of Plan

In the lap of Massachusetts' Legislature, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today laid his ambitious and double-edged plan for refunding $9,000,000 of the City's debt and inclusion of fiscal affairs of several major City functions, including the School Committee, Police Department, Municipal Courts, Licensing Board and Finance Commission under the mayoral wing.

Pressed, he said, by expiration within a short time of some $12,000,000 worth of short-term tax-anticipation notes, for which he has insufficient funds, the Mayor appealed for quick approval of his measure.

He was backed in his appeal by an impressive list of civic leaders including Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Herman C. Loeffler, Director of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and James M. Rothwell, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

Details of the Mayor's plan were explained to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance by Charles J. Fox, Boston City Auditor.

Center of Interest

Although the bond aspect was put forward as the cause demanding haste, principal interest at the hearing concentrated on the reorganization phases contained in the measure.

Mr. Fox explained that the Mayor now has control over less than half of the city's expenditures (about 41 per cent), and that the remainder is spent independently. Thus, the best efforts of a Mayor can be offset by School Committee or other departmental expenditures. Under the Mayor's bill, finances of all these departments would be placed under the Mayor's central budget.

It was pointed out that separation of functions between the School Committee and the Mayor's office had been upheld by the State Supreme Court and doubt was expressed in the committee room whether the bill would achieve its purpose in so far as school expenditures are concerned.

Fin Com Protest

David Lasker, Chairman of the Finance Commission, appeared to protest inclusion of the Fin Com under the Mayor's bill. He pointed out that the Fin Com is given $50,000 a year to conduct independent analysis and investigation of City functions.

Mr. Wadsworth indorsed the Mayor's bill in full. He said the Mayor is held responsible for total City expenditures by the public and there was no reason he should not have such control.

Mr. Fox said the Mayor had found, when he started working on economies, that his hands were tied in a number of directions because of curtailed authority.

In grave tones, the Mayor told Committee members the bond issue for a total of $9,000,000 (only $7,000,000 to be issued at once) was needed because the City had not laid away money to meet tax abatements made between 1932 and 1936. Some $2,000,000 in taxes anticipated at that time will not be collected, he said, although they still stand on the City's book as assets. The same thing holds true of $2,-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Maine Women, 2,227 Strong, Hold Office

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 21—Maine women are on the march—right into elective and appointive offices. A survey completed by the State Business and Professional Women's clubs reveals 2,227 Maine women hold public offices, 130 more than in 1936 and 233 more than in 1935.

Women notaries lead the parade with 503 women so qualified by this

Week in Maine

State. Women school committee members rank second with 489, and women who are justices of the peace place third with 333. Women fill more important offices, too. Topping the list is Miss Marion E. Martin, Bangor, State Senator and a Republican National committeewoman. There are eight women in the State Legislature and 276 postmistresses. Forty-four towns depend on women to collect their taxes and school children in one town who skip school must outwit a woman truant officer.

Conservative Maine

From a study of Maine's vaunted conservatism Prof. Albert Abrahamson, former State WPA Administrator and one of the State's outstanding New Dealers, has concluded that Maine's conservatism is "a profession more than a practice, a faith rather than a reality, and a myth rather than a conviction."

He defends his observations with interesting conclusions drawn from illustrations taken from the Maine economic scene. For instance he mentions Quoddy, pointing out there is little doubt that Maine wants Quoddy badly. No candidate for political office has opposed it and Governor Barrows has publicly appealed for its resumption as a tidal power project. Yet Quoddy is no conservative proposition. "A true conservatist would have to call it collectivist," he points out.

Townsend Clubs

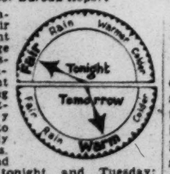
Continuing the discussion, Professor Abrahamson calls attention to the Townsend Clubs which overrun Maine and annually convene and endorse candidates for public office. Their growing memberships can not be overlooked by any candidate.

In fact, in 1936 all the Republican candidates for Congress "kissed the blarney stone of Townsendism and won their seats at Washington," asserts Professor Abrahamson. Maine Congressmen, according to recent dispatches, have reaffirmed their allegiance to the revolving pension plan. Then too Professor Abrahamson points out Maine has

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather with slight temperature change tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 50; becoming cloudy and threatening Tuesday night; gentle to moderate westerly and variable winds.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday; Wednesday showers.

Other New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate westerly wind becoming variable and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 21 to March 26, 1938, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at the beginning of the week and again about Thursday, otherwise generally fair. Temperature above normal, although colder Tuesday and again about Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	50	Minneapolis	52	50
Bermuda	82	62	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	56	50	New York	54	52
Denver	54	32	Norfolk	58	54
Helena	34	22	Philadelphia	54	54
Kansas City	66	62	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	56	48	San Francisco	44	44
Miami	76	74	Washington	54	52

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 21
B—Minimum, March 20

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:56 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Tuesday, 3:16 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:24 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Sea Gull," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring W. C. Fields and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern, 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Bez O'Reilly to McNabb." Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

University—
Grace Moore in "I'll Take Romance." 3:10, 6:15, 9:20 Also "The Kid Comes Back," with Wayne Morris. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Fine Arts—
"Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker. 1:45, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "Song of Ceylon." 1, 2:50, 4:50 6:50, 8:50

Fenway and Paramount—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril" starring John Barrymore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Uptown—
"The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 2:25, 6, 9:35. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Checkers," with Jane Withers and Stuart Erwin. 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "International Settlement," with Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders. 3:35, 6:20, 9:10.

Hub—
Janet Gaynor and Fredric March in "A Star is Born." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Phantom President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan

"Dangerous to Know," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Anna May Wong. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Love Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 10:10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 9:55. Tomorrow: Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper in "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:43, 9:57. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores del Rio. 2, 5:04, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:32, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford" Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon, Scott Colter. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson, Zasu Pitts and others. Daily 3:30 and 7:45.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. New Stage Show: Milt Britton and his band of merry mad musical maniacs with Walter Powell & Tito.

Tremont—
Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Second Honeymoon," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Getting Your Money's Worth," "Colorful Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbons' True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreel and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Road Back," with Andy Devine and John King. Also "Strangers on a Honeymoon," with Noah Beery and C. Cummings. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour in "Hurricane." 3:20, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Life Begins With Love." 2, 5, 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Robert Casadesus, pianist. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15.

Steinert Hall—
Malkin Conservatory of Music Students' concert. 162 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Organ recital by Clarence Heising. N. E. Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Germanic Museum—
Ninth Concert in the Bach series by Power Biggs, organist, 8:15.

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Concert by the Boston University Men's Glee Club. Given under the auspices of the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Dr. James R. Houghton, conductor. 688 Boylston Street, 8.

Other Events

Boston City Club
Prof. Arthur Compton will speak at a reception and dinner given in his honor. 6:30.

College Club—
Prof. Kirtley Mather will give the last in a series of lectures on "Ways Out of the International Tangle, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Robert Casadesus, French pianist. Richard Burgin, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts
Miss Elliott will give another of her guidance lectures on Landscape Paintings. 11.

Advertising Club of Boston
George M. Slocum will speak at the weekly luncheon of the Advertising Club on the subject "Advertising Makes Work."

'Wind-Sniffer' Forecasts Warm Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 21—Spring arrived in a bower of warm smiles and pleasant promise over New England today.

According to the "wind sniffing" school of weather forecasting (in such vogue here) the coming summer will be warm and clear. This forecast is based on the observation by Patrolman Charles B. Twiss at 1:43 a. m., today of a west-southwest wind, which Irvng H. Poppe, founder of the "wind sniffing" school of weather forecasting said could only mean clear, warm days ahead.

In Boston, Providence, Portland, and other large centers, of course, spring was officially charted and heralded by strange and wondrous instruments and gauges in the hands of trained observers. But in New London it was greeted by Patrolman Twiss (who had to be up and about anyway) with a string to which were tied several papers, fluttering in the mild breeze.

"Bit South of West"

There was very little wind at midnight, but at the equinox, Patrolman Twiss reported to Mr. Poppe (pronounced like Poppy) that there was a breeze a "bit south of west." Patrolman Twiss even pressed a police prowl car into service to check available weathervanes to make sure his observation was correct.

The policemen were glad to aid Mr. Poppe because they are convinced from his past record he can give accurate long range weather forecasts based on "wind sniffing" at these odd equinoctial moments. When doubters come along they are referred to past successes for proof of the "wind sniffing" pudding.

Police co-operation with Mr. Poppe began back on the early morning of March 21, 1934, when Patrolmen Twiss stood on the deserted ramparts of old Fort Griswold, overlooking the Thames. At precisely 2:28 he stuck his finger in his mouth and then held it up to the wind.

Next morning he sought out Mr. Poppe probably Groton borough's best known citizen.

"Driest on the northeast side," the policeman told Mr. Poppe.

"Humph," observed Mr. Poppe, and immediately announced a cool, wet summer in the offing.

Thus it was that Mr. Poppe, in private life proprietor of a men's furnishings store, was first thrust into prominence as a weather prognosticator par excellence. This was by no means Mr. Poppe's first attempt at weather forecasting but it was the first time he had been aided by a pinch-hitting policeman, wet-fingering into the sky on a hill in the middle of the night, and it was this unusual angle which first focused public attention on his predictions and the accuracy with which they were fulfilled.

Reputation Spreads

Now, four years later, Mr. Poppe is known throughout New London County for his weather prophecies and news of his achievements has traveled far, at least to Santa Barbara, Calif., and Hamilton, Bermuda, to mention only two distant points from which he has received newspaper clippings and messages.

So far as he knows his predictions always did pan out right, but since 1934 Mr. Poppe has kept count and over the four years his batting average is 1000 per cent. He specializes in long range forecast of six months each. Mr. Poppe is Dean of the wind-sniffing school of weather forecasting. The time element is concerned too, and he enlisted the services of his patrolman friend in March of 1934 and again this morning only because he prefers bed to standing on Groton Heights at 2:28 or even 1:43 in the morning.

A room in the rear of Mr. Poppe's store, complete with pot-bellied stove and several chairs, is the meeting place of men retired from or still actively engaged in taking their living from the sea. Eyeing the weather is a habit with them, and each has his favorite systems of forecasting. Mr. Poppe passes up such systems as those involving ob-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

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African Dances Mark Vivid Program

The Arts in Boston

African dances and negro spirituals, negro work songs and other characteristic rhythms imparted racial flavor to the program presented by the Hampton Institute Creative Dance Group in Jordan Hall Saturday evening—a program that summoned a capacity audience, keenly appreciative.

A solo on stilts, in resplendent native costume of grass skirts and ornamental headdress, done by Frank O. Roberts, a native of Liberia, made a striking opening to the African suite. Stilts on a floorcloth must be a very different matter from stilts on the good brown earth, but Mr. Roberts managed them skillfully. The effect of extraordinary height and balance, the free movement of the dancer, singing a native incantation as he danced, the accompaniment of jungle drum, and the exotic costume, provided a rare moment of pleasure in the unaccustomed.

Song and dance, with drum accompaniment, was a distinctive feature of the program. Sometimes the voices were offstage, sometimes from the male quartet seated with the drums at the side, often from the dancers themselves. But always the singing was one with the dance in progress. Piano was used sparingly. William Lawrence, formerly accompanist to Roland Hayes, played for the two groups of spirituals sung by Dorothy Mainor.

Except for the part of the bride in "Wyomamie," a dance of wedding preparation, the African dances, refreshing for their true naïveté, were all done by men. With the aid of judicious lighting and adroit adaptation from authentic sources, they were impressive, though in the transfer from those sources to the stage, they lost some of the barbaric intensity usually associated with them.

This refining influence was further evident in the Characteristic Dance Rhythms. The "Juba," said also to have been originally brought from Africa, was toned down considerably. And the "Cake-Walk" (in the imagined style of 40 years ago), attractive as it was in its couple figuration and costume seemed overaestheticized. The humorous "Interval at the Festival," by two of the girls, had more uninhibited tang. The choregraphy for this duo, for the opening "Choral" (derived from Pauline Chellis's studio) and for the three spirituals that closed the program—"Get on Board," "Nobody Knows de Trouble I'se Seen," and (by a last minute change of item) "Trampin'"—was by Charlotte Moton Kennedy, assistant to Charles H. Williams, director of the group and choregrapher of all the other compositions but Ted Shawn's "Cutting the Sugar Cane" and Mrs. Kennedy's "Middle Passage," used in the Labor Rhythms section.

Whereas in the primitive rhythms and most of the labor rhythms, the men were the chief participants, the spirituals called out the young women in larger number. They were grouped beautifully, moved impellingly. But interest in the application of modern technique to rhythms and gestures older than any technique outran the deeper motivation of intrinsic rhythms and gestures. Concert dress politely covered, though it did not completely conceal, the inner feeling of the songs.

In the development of this group of young men and women students at Hampton, so naturally endowed with rhythmic vitality and inherent grace, in bringing forward the source material of African dances, assembled from native students who have come there, Mr. Williams makes a unique contribution to the American dance.

M. L.

Wide World Studio
Ezio Pinza
In the Title Role of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," to Be Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, Saturday Afternoon

Peter Pezzati

Pictures by Peter Pezzati are on view in the lounge gallery of the Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. The subjects are portraits and Mexican views.

Mr. Pezzati has followed the path of many fellow-artists to Mexico. Just as artists sought the Venetian canals and landscapes of Normandy a generation ago, so today they prefer the opulent vegetation and glistening light of Mexico. Mr. Pezzati's technique is not uniform, for he seems sometimes to conform to a simplified drawing with fairly flat color and sharp design, while at other times he resorts to the broken surface of small brush strokes applied impressionistically in order to achieve a more vibrant and luminous surface.

From this exhibtion one would judge that his style has passed through a revolution and that he has cultivated a more ranging and efficacious palette. Certainly he shows in some pictures, such as "Banana Trees, Uruapan," "Adobe House Fronts," and "Cloistered Vegetation, Tepotzlan," that he has achieved greater articulation and a richer medium. It is a treatment of color impressionism as practiced by experimenting Bostonians.

In portraiture he is more conventional and, with the exception of the pleasant, softly modeled "At the Piano," does not seem to possess a comparable intensive interest.

Thomas Rowlandson

An amusing and informing exhibition of the water colors and aquatints by Thomas Rowlandson (1756-1827) is to be seen in the gallery of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street. This is the largest exhibtion in memory of works by the famed British caricaturist. Rowlandson lived in an era of release, when draughtsmen were encouraged to comment caustically on the ways of men. His pictures are full of revelations of English social life and they are drawn with the exaggeration and accent which is permissible to a caricaturist. Charles Dickens was to put into the novel what Rowlandson communicated in these pictures. Included are satires of social life, of soicety folk in their elegant costumes and luxurious homes. Included also are water colors of landscape free of any cynical or critical content. Rowlandson's print masterpiece, "Vauxhall Gardens," is also to be seen at Mr. Childs's exhibtion. There are soldiers recruiting, blacksmith shops, scenes of sports life, droll amusements, and many irreverent, pointed, and ribald commentaries. This was an era when such pictures were acceptable.

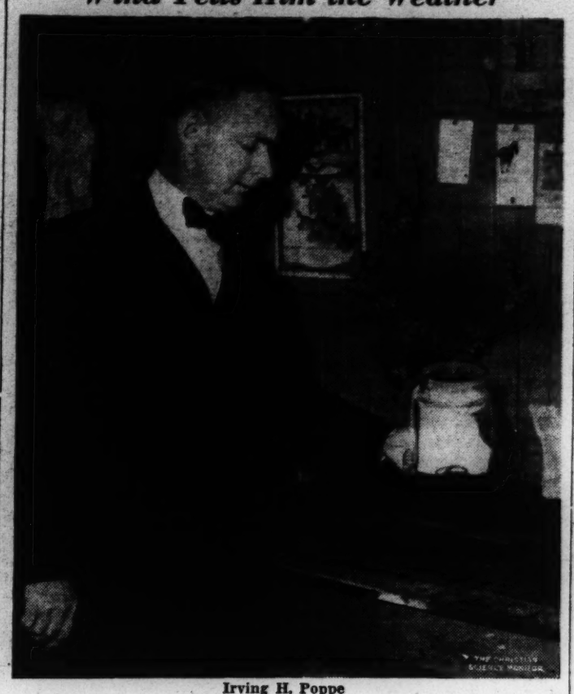
D. A.

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, March 22

Paris—9:30 a. m.—"Blancheton, Father and Son," one-act play. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"New England Towns with Old English Names." WIXAL, 25.4m., 11.78meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Modern classical recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—"Village Wooing," comedlettina for two voices, by George Bernard Shaw. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.
Madrid—7:30 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAR, 81.6m., 9.48meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies: "Behind the Scenes Aboard a Crack Streamliner." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRP, 30.6m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Variety; English talk. OLR, 49.7m., 6.03meg.
Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Great Astronomers—Herschel." WIXAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Schubert songs. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Musical trio. YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—"Joyous Frankfurt," hour of music. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—9:20 p. m.—"America Speaks"; piano recital; "Pixie Led"; fantasy; program of Shanties; BBC Men's Chorus. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.

Wind Tells Him the Weather


Irving H. Poppe
Business Man and Weather Prophet of Groton, Conn., Who Makes Amazing Forecasts

'Wind-Sniffer' Forecasts

(Continued from Page 9)

servation of caterpillar markings, hair on hogs' backs, thickness of corn husks and the like, and depends solely upon the wind-sniffing—or equinox—system.

The equinox occurs the instant Old Sol steps over the equator—either northward at the vernal equinox or southward at the autumnal equinox. The belief is that the wind blowing at those instants will prevail for the ensuing six months. Knowing the prevailing wind at the spring equinox, he can predict the summer's weather, because in southern New England a southeast wind can be depended on for warm, rainy weather, a northeast wind for cold and storms, a northwest wind for clear, cold weather and a southwest wind for fair, warm weather. And the winter forecast works the same way.

The vernal equinox of 1934 occurred at 2:28 a. m., March 21, and when the patrolman reported his moistened finger had dried first on the northeast side, Mr. Poppe knew a northeast wind would prevail for six months and he forecast a wet and cool summer. He was right. He was right with his "cold and stormy" for the winter of 1934-35, "fair and foggy" for the summer of 1935, "clear, crisp and cold" for the winter of 1935-36 and "warm and fair" for the summer of 1936.

At the fall equinox, at 26 minutes past midnight on Sept. 23, 1936, he recorded a southeast wind, and prophesied "mild and rainy" for the 1936-37 winter. Every other amateur prophet predicted a severely cold winter, notably Capt. Kobus Kwaak, self-designated admiral of the Blue Point, L. I., oyster fleet, who saw a cold winter in the observation that oysters had retired deep into the mud.

October and November were cold months but that was the end of the winter. The remaining months were freaks indeed. Pansies, forsythia, strawberry blossoms, pussywillows and dandelions. June bugs, robins, grasshoppers, summer tree worms, butterflies, caterpillars and snakes. Farmers turning lush furrows. Boys shooting marbles. Peep frogs' concerts and northbound wild geese.

Mr. Poppe's store became a Museum of Things that Shouldn't Be Found in the Winter. All the tangible manifestations of the mildest winter in memory listed above were gathered there, contributed by admirers.

Mr. Poppe's "warm and rainy" for last summer came true and this past fall he predicted this winter would be cold and clear on the basis of a northwest wind at the autumnal equinox. So far the winter has brought prolonged cold spells. Fourteen-inch ice was cut for the first time in three years. The Thames River has been frozen from bank to bank above the harbor. Some snow has fallen but not much.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports Revue
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Network program	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey	Network speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Studio speaker	Rose Marie, songs	Vocalists; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Detective Mysteries;
7:45 George Hall's Orch.	Popular music	"Melody and Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	dramatization
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos	Guardian talk	Louise Farley, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; symphony orchestra	New Haven Symphony Orchestra; Richard	Vocalist; orchestra Message to Motorists
9:00 Theater: G. Arliss,	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Phil Spitalny and His	Donovan, conductor;	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:15 Florence Montgomery, in "Man	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Girls; soloist	Julia Efron, piano	Piano and organ duet
9:30 Who Played God"	ductor; soloists;	soloist	soloist	Amateur Hour
9:45	speaker	"Spring Outlook on Business"; speakers	New Haven Symphony	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 Comment	National Forum; Rep.	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "America Dances"	S. D. McReynolds	Steeden's Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches	Network sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	tra; soloist	Network sports
11:15 Jim Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Network sports	Network sports
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Network sports	Network sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Rhythm Romance"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano; organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Dusty Rider"
11:15 "Rhythmaires"; or	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Highlights, Halftones	Vocalist
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	Harmony team
1:45 Valiant Lady; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Voice of Experience	Dean Dickson, songs
2:00 Talk; music	Rakov's Orchestra	"Way Down East"	N. E. Conservatory	"Gems of Melody"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	N. E. Conservatory	"Gems of Melody"
2:30 American School of	NBC Music Guild	Household talk	Sport reports	Don Venice's String En-
2:45 the Air	NBC Music Guild	Armchair Quartet	Music for the School	semble
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater drama-
3:15 Dance music	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials; orchestra	tization
3:30 Voters' program	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Johnson Choir	U. S. Marine Band	"The Guiding Light"	Health talk	Sport reports
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Stocks; music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 The Boston Hour	Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Sing and Swing"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Ray Keating's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson,	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"Musical Album"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	"Musical Album"	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Buddy Rogers' Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; o.r	Horace Heidt's Orch.	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine"	"Spring Outlook on	Billy Losser's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	Business"; speakers	Charioteers; quartet	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	NBC Concert Hour	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Shirley Winters, songs
10:15 Orch.; guests	NBC Jamboree	NBC Concert Hour	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Howard Phillips	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Watch's Tale";	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club men	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Local sports	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Local sports	"Road to Fame"

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just let us trek forth in all our glory in search of much-needed street clothes, and what is it we find that appeals to us most. You're right . . . dinner gowns! And yesterday was no exception; for after all it's dinner clothes that we think most flattering to women, what with their length, and lines, and whatnot.

But the gown we left behind us at Fredley's was the one we'll tell you about. We didn't even dare to try it on; we knew we'd buy it if we did! So it's right there waiting for somebody with an eye for that which is different. For this is a dress you'll be wearing five years from now . . . that is, if you haven't worn it out! Because it is a style all by itself, and a style that will prove undated. First of all, by way of being unique, it's of red and white polka dot flat crepe. But by way of being different each dot has been outlined in black; which changes the appearance. And in it you'll be completely covered . . . from head to foot. Long sleeves, long flowing skirt, a high neck with the kind of collar you find on so many tailored suits. The whole thing is red and white . . . except for the wide black patent leather belt that adds a highlight of its own with all its sheen. But, surprise, surprise, the entire gown is accordion pleated, which just makes the whole thing most graceful. Big full sleeves go into a fitted cuff at the wrist. There's an informality about it that we're sure you'll like. Around $50.

♦♦♦

House-Cleaning Season Is Opening

Along with spring comes the inevitable spring cleaning. Which means that you're going to check up on everything in general around the house and see that it starts out nice and fresh. And no matter how efficient you are as a housekeeper, there's no doubt but that your rugs will need cleaning. And not the kind of cleaning that women used to give them when they took them out in the back yard and let the hired man go at them with a beater; but the only real way to get them cleaned. We mean the kind of thorough cleaning they get when they're sent to Adams and Swett. (The phone number is Highlands 4100; just to save you the trouble.) At the same time there may be some repairs necessary in some of your rugs. And, if so, now is the time to have it all taken care of . . . for there's a 10 per cent discount on all rug repairing up until the end of the month.

♦♦♦

And Something New In Way of a Shoe

If you want to try on a shoe that'll show you something new in the way of comfort, we suggest that you slip your foot into one of I. Miller's "Props" . . . at Jordan Marsh's Better Shoe Shop, on the third floor. For here is a walking shoe (or sports) that'll hold up your foot as it's never been held up before! You may think the shoe somewhat queer to look at if it's the very first time you've seen the style; but if you've seen it since it came out a short time ago, you're probably already acclimated to the idea. For it's one of those streamline affairs; with the heel running on and on and extending itself right down and into the sole of the shoe. Which makes it look sort of resort-y, but it's accepted as correct with casual clothes even in the city. In black, blue, or brown . . . $12.75.

♦♦♦

Here's a Hat Of the Netherlands

Typically Dutch, but with a touch of exaggeration (which makes it all the more attractive!) is Radlo's little close fitting hat that branches out down by the ears and flares off . . . Dutch cap fashion. The hat itself is in navy, but the narrow turnback effect that goes along with the flare is in dusty pink. Perfect with a navy ensemble. At 288 Boylston Street. However, it's not a hat shop exclusively . . . plenty of dresses and coats around, too.

♦♦♦

"Accessory" Dress Becomes Numerous

P. S. Last year saw the "accessory" dress . . . but this season sees even more of them! Basic dresses they're called now. You begin with them and work yourself into an attractive costume. Add those Roman stripe boleros that are blooming in every shop, the grand junk jewelry, cotton velvet jackets . . . and so on!

Janet Treat

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Gifts by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group.
Germanic Museum—Modern German Sculpture. Through April 29.
Jordan Marsh—Exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects.
Twentieth Century—Water colors by Earl G. Manning. Through April 17. Joe J. Levitt's memorial exhibition of paintings. Through April 8.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Early American Glass loaned through the courtesy of the Early American Glass Club. Through March 27.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
New Gallery—Water colors and drawings by Katherine Wilkins, sculpture by Adio di Bicari. Through April 1.
Charles D. Childs Gallery—Two hundred prints and water colors by Thomas Rowlandson.
Castano Galleries—Italian Renaissance paintings. Through March.
Doll and Richards—Group exhibition of water colors and paintings.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Drawings by Old Masters. Five centuries of landscape prints.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Portraits in water color by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Also water colors by Sybilla Webber.
Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition camera portraits and photographic studies by Dorothy Jarvis. Through April 1.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Goyo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls. New exhibit of four extinct birds. Special exhibit of Mexico showing arts, crafts and costumes. Through April.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of miscellaneous flower, birds, and fruit prints. Through March.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth Street)—Exhibition of twentieth-century paintings from permanent collection of New York Museum of Modern Art. Through March 26.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints. Through April 7.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of paintings by Peter Pazzati. Through March.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Patrick Morgan and Maud Cabot Morgan, also L. P. Townsend.
Federal Art Gallery—Contemporary American and European posters. Through March 26.
Y. W. C. A. Workshops—Artist Union Exhibition of paintings. Water colors, prints, sculpures. Through March.
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by John F. Enser. Through April 2.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by Harold Rottenberg. Through April 2.
Rand Galleries—General exhibition by paintings and prints.
Junior League of Boston—Exhibition by the Junior League Members.
Goodman-Walker—Group exhibition of small paintings.
Farnsworth Art Museum, Wellesley—Fifth annual exhibition by the Wellesley Society of Artists. Through March 27.
Harvard Graduate School of Design—Exhibition of architecture and city construction in the Soviet Union. Through April 2.
Symphony Hall—Exhibition of New England photographs. Through March 26.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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It will be a pleasure to have you mention The Christian Science Monitor when you are in the store, but may we repeat, a visit to Sloane's incurs no obligation to buy.

In Boston Today

Scythia Makes Up Some of Delay

Word was received from the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia today that it will dock in Boston about 9 p. m. The ship, which sailed from Liverpool a week ago Saturday, had wirelessed previously that it was delayed by heavy seas and would not put in here until tomorrow morning.

Wellesley Holds Its Honors Day

Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, was guest speaker at Wellesley College this morning when faculty and students assembled in Memorial Chapel to celebrate the annual Honors Day. On this occasion each year, the College President announces the winners of graduate fellowships for the following year and reads the names of new members of Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary society, and upperclass honor scholars. Dr. Fox spoke on "What Are Colleges For?" He is the eleventh noted educator to speak on this occasion.

This custom was established in 1927 by the late President Ellen Fitz Pendleton, who designated Honors Day as a time for paying tribute to distinguished scholarship. Since that time such eminent scholars as Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College; and George Lyman Kittredge, professor-emeritus of Literature at Harvard University, have spoken at Wellesley Honors Days.

Heavy Cargoes Of Fish Arrive

Fresh fish was more plentiful at the Boston Fish Pier today than on any day for several years, with 43 boats tied up at the pier, discharging 3,200,000 pounds of sea food. Old fishermen say that it is a record for groundfish for one day and that the higher figures of a single day's receipts—such as 4,500,000 pounds landed in one day about four years ago—included considerable mackerel.

Arrivals included 13 large trawlers, five schooner-rig vessels and 25 smaller boats. About a third of the total receipts was haddock (1,069,000 pounds) while about 700,000 pounds were cod. Demand was sufficiently heavy, despite the large influx of fish, to keep prices fairly stable. Wholesale dealers quoted 5@6c a pound and cod was 4½@5½c for both market and large cod.

Food Costs Show Continued Drop

The cost of food in New England continues to go down. The average price in seven cities decreased last month by 2.4 per cent under the previous month and 6.3 per cent under the same month a year ago, according to Federal Government figures.

Eggs dropped the farthest in price, while fruits and vegetables rose in all cities except Boston and Fall River, Mass. The total decrease for all foods for each city follows: Boston, 2.7 per cent; Fall River, 2.7; Providence, R. I., 2.5; Bridgeport, Conn., 2.3; Portland, Maine, 2.1; New Haven, Conn., 1.5; Manchester, N. H., 1.3.

(Continued from Page 9)

admitted that each 1,000 cubic feet cost something "over 50 cents" to produce, covering cost of production, fixed charges, depreciation and return on investment.

It has already been brought out by the City that the Boston Consolidated Gas Company pays 30 cents for 1,000 cubic feet of gas, then retails it for $1.50. This is more than New Yorkers pay and under the new schedule would be raised to $2.10 per 1,000 for small consumers, who will bear the brunt of the proposed rates.

A protracted controversy between Mr. Weinstein and Robert Holt, attorney for the Gas Company, occurred when the latter tried to force the City to cross-examine Mr. Morris in full today. Mr. Weinstein objected that the New Yorker's testimony was lengthy and technical and that he had had no time to study it. Over the objections of Mr. Holt, the Commission ruled in the City's favor. This means that Mr. Morris will be on the stand again on March 24, the date of the next hearing. Subsequent sessions will be held on March 31 and April 4, at 10:30 a. m.

U. A. W. A. Head Speaks at Forum

Five years ago, Homer Martin was pastor of a Baptist Church at Joplin, Mo. In his congregation were many automobile workers, some of them in financial need.

Mr. Martin felt that organization into a labor union would help the workers get better pay and working conditions. He invited union organizers to speak in his church.

When the deacons of the church protested, Mr. Martin resigned and went to work on an assembly line in an automobile factory at Kansas City, Mo. and joined the union.

Last night, Mr. Martin addressed the Ford Hall Forum as president of the United Automobile Workers of America, one of the largest unions of the C. I. O. He predicted the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. eventually would get together, denounced intimidation and espionage by employers, described privation and suffering of families that are underpaid or unemployed.

To many in the audience, it seemed that Mr. Martin, the minister, not the labor leader, was addressing them. His story moved some listeners to tears.

Metropolitan Projects Opposed

Opposition to pending legislation proposing new Metropolitan park, sewer and boulevard projects was stated in a letter sent to the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs by the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange last night.

These measures, if adopted, the latter stated, would result in additional assessments totalling millions of dollars upon Boston and other Metropolitan District cities and towns. The letter was signed by Jacob J. Kaplan for the Chamber and Augustus P. Loring for the Exchange.

Grace Accused Of Opposing Union

Eugene J. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was accused inferentially today by a National Labor Relations Board attorney of urging employees to join a company union in violation of the Federal Labor Act.

The name of Mr. Grace was brought into a hearing upon charges brought by a C. I. O. union against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, at the Federal Building in Boston, by Edward Schneider, counsel for the NLRB.

Ignoring a subpoena duces tecum, ordinarily considered a powerful court order, Samuel W. Wakeman, vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, did not appear at the hearing this morning.

"I had no idea you wanted Mr. Wakeman to appear," said Bruce Bromley, counsel for the corporation, when Edward Schneider, attorney for the Labor Board, said he had served the Corporation executive with the subpoena by registered mail.

The Labor Board attorney had summoned the executive to testify regarding four petitions brought against his firm by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliated with the C. I. O. The petitions accuse the company of dominating a rival organization and refusing to bargain collectively.

When it was explained the Vice-President was in New York, the Labor Board attorney asked Mr. Bromley to have him appear "at his earliest convenience."

The C. I. O. petitions were first brought two years ago, but were held up by a court injunction until about a month ago. They charged that the corporation dominated a labor organization known as Employees Representation Plan. The latter submitted counter-petitions this morning, which were denied by the trial examiner.

B. U. College Plans Program

In celebration of the 25th year of the evening division of Boston University's College of Business Administration, the Student Council and alumni of the department plan a special anniversary program for the annual banquet in the Chamber of Commerce Building on Thursday.

This year marks the silver anniversary of the founding of the College by Everett W. Lord, present Dean, as well as noting the advance of the College with the $1,500,000 building fund campaign, now in progress, to provide a new home for the students.

Among the speakers at the banquet will be Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Boston University President; Dean Lord; James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education; Patrick A. O'Connell, president of Retail Trade Board and Boston University trustee; and William F. Kelley, founder of the evening division Student Council.

Russian Purge 'Explained' At Foreign Policy Meeting

Russia's treason trials come from widespread wrecking and treason, stated the three guest speakers at Saturday afternoon's meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Copley-Plaza in Boston. Although speaking from different angles, Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University, Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff, formerly of the Russian Army, and Paul Scheffer, American correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, agreed that it was hardly possible that the trials were without foundation. They disagreed, however, on Dictator Stalin's reasons for holding the trials.

Professor Hopper stated that the treason trial defendants, being old Bolsheviks, actually plotted to overthrow the regime of Dictator Stalin. He said that it was but natural that men brought up in the school of revolution should continue agitating if they disagreed with the course the revolution was taking. The armies of Russia and Germany, he said, quite likely did carry on secret conversations. He recalled that they had done so ever since the early 1920's and that even the rise of Chancellor Hitler and Russia's consequent anti-Nazism was not sufficient to break the long-standing custom. Therefore, he said, the high commands of both armies were purged, Russia's last summer, Germany's this winter.

General Yakhontoff stated that the trials, while seeming strange to western eyes, actually proved the defendants guilty. Citing several British lawyers, who covered the trials, he said that they had come away convinced of the genuineness of the accused's confessions. General Yakhontoff did not believe that the trials had weakened the Soviet Union. He recalled that one of the defendants in the most recent trial, Nicolai Bukharin, with no hope of escaping execution, had stated that the success of the Russian experiment is certain.

Mr. Scheffer did not entirely agree with General Yakhontoff. He said that while there might very easily be internal sabotage, he did not believe that the defendants were guilty of plotting with outside countries to overthrow their country. He added that what might seem to be justice in Russia would not necessarily impress an outsider as being just. In Russia, he said, justice is relative; it must serve the State.

While General Yakhontoff did not believe that the treason trials had weakened Russia, the other two speakers did. Neither Mr. Hopper nor Mr. Scheffer thought it possible to liquidate so many brilliant military experts and not weaken the strength of the Russian army. Mr. Hopper added, however, that Russia was a young country, filled with young people, and that its future course was unpredictable.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

had candidates running as Coughlinites and "at least one who ran as both," though the schemes are "far to the left of the New Deal's monetary policy."

Conservative Maine, he continues, has sanctioned revenue from liquor and horse race betting; patronizes beano, bingo, slot machines and number pools; uses liquor revenue for old-age pensions which are a socialized activity; and is considering a State lottery as a revenue measure.

Viewed by Professor Abrahamson as a far cry from rugged individualism is another practice which has grown in Maine towns and cities—the offering of subsidies to private industries in an attempt to attract pay rolls. Funds for the purpose have come from the public treasury in some instances, from popular subscription in others.

"Taxes are abated, capital subscribed, outright bonuses granted, and low wages supplemented by relief grants with the result that private industry sometimes makes profit from public contributions," he asserts. Waking up to how conservative she really is Maine may, in time, provide new legislation for weak labor laws, develop a progressive labor program, supplement her tax system with new forms of revenue, Professor Abrahamson rather pointedly concludes.

Hearings Are Extended On Old Colony Railroad

A. H. Seaver, Passenger Traffic Manager of the New Haven Railroad, stated today that in order to give the passengers of the Old Colony Railroad ample opportunity to express their views on the proposed abandonment of stations and changes in train service, the effective date for these changes has been postponed. Originally scheduled to become effective March 27, it now appears the hearings will not be completed in time to place the new schedules in operation on that date.

Hearings on the petitions of the Old Colony to abandon 88 stations and make changes in train service to reduce the $2,500,000 annual deficit of the Railroad have been in progress for over a month.

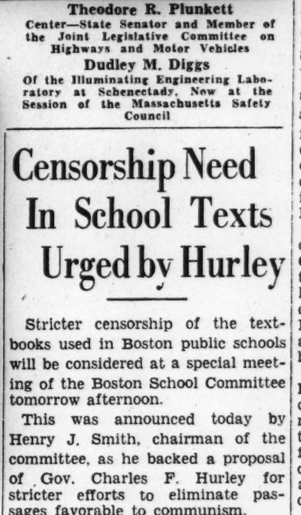
Experts on Road Lighting Confer on Safety

By a Staff Photographer

C. A. B. Halvorson
Of the General Electric Company

By a Staff Photographer

L. A. S. Wood
Past President of the Illuminating Engineering Society of America



Theodore R. Plunkett
Center—State Senator and Member of the Joint Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles

Dudley M. Diggs
Of the Illuminating Engineering Laboratory at Schenectady, Now at the Session of the Massachusetts Safety Council

N. H. Commission Asks Promptness In Tax Collecting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 21—The State Tax Commission is urging that greater precautions be taken in the selection of town tax collectors and that more attention be paid to the administration of this office.

"The Tax Commission is discovering more defalcations among local officials every year, and the only remedy for this condition, that we can offer, is a recommendation that towns and cities have their accounts checked by outside auditors each year," recently declared Dudley Orr of Concord, member of the Commission.

"The Commission will put its limited facilities at the disposal of local governments so far as possible, but our facilities for that type of work are inadequate. If a large staff is employed in the Commission's accounting work to aid towns, we would expect the towns which take advantage of the auditing service to contribute toward the added cost."

Key to Efficiency

The Commission has found the tax collector to be the most important financial officer of the community for his efficiency determines the ability of the community to collect its revenue and pay its obligations promptly. The Commission declared that laxity in collection of taxes not only is a detriment to the town but to its residents as well. In many cases, it is said, property is taken over by a town for nonpayment of taxes which, under proper administration of the tax collector's office, would have remained a tax-paying unit.

Records show that in some communities taxes are collected promptly while in others there are large lists of unpaid taxes and extensive holdings of property taken for taxes.

Prompt Collection

The tax collector at Manchester has taken several steps to speed collection of taxes. Among other things he has inaugurated a partial-payment plan whereby taxpayers are encouraged to pay on account; if unable to pay in full. The collector co-operates with banks operating tax clubs so taxpayers may accumulate tax money by weekly deposits. Prompt calls are made on merchants who do not pay their stock-in-trade tax when due. If a taxpayer falls behind, the collector takes steps to arrange a basis of payment.

The Commission has found that prompt collection of taxes not only permits the local communities to pay bills on time but reduces the need for borrowing money and saves interest expense to taxpayers.

Youth Conference To Hear Author

Dorothea Brande, author of "Wake Up and Live" will be the luncheon speaker at The American Home and Youth Conference, March 31, according to an announcement by Mrs. Arthur G. Fletcher, Chairman of the Division of The American Home in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, sponsoring the Conference.

Censorship Need In School Texts Urged by Hurley

Stricter censorship of the textbooks used in Boston public schools will be considered at a special meeting of the Boston School Committee tomorrow afternoon.

This was announced today by Henry J. Smith, chairman of the committee, as he backed a proposal of Gov. Charles F. Hurley for stricter efforts to eliminate passages favorable to communism.

Mr. Smith commended the Governor for his attack upon communism last night before the Holy Name Society of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, East Boston. Neither the Governor nor Mr. Smith said anything about eliminating passages favorable to fascism.

The School Committee chairman pointed out that a committee of assistant superintendents for years has gone over all textbooks regularly to see that communistic or subversive passages were not included. Mr. Smith will ask the School Committee tomorrow to order the superintendents to make a new and special study of the textbooks for this purpose, he added.

Warning against communism as a growing menace, the Governor said "the place to watch for Communism is in the American schools."

Safer Drivers Being Trained In Classrooms

(Continued from Page 9)

his headlights on in the daytime, there is no discomfiture for approaching motorists. Here is the cue, said Mr. Diggs, for safety at night by flooding highways from overhead and thus diminishing the effects of headlight glare.

Countless things can happen to headlights to throw them out of focus or diminish their effectiveness, whereas Mr. Diggs declared that overhead illumination was not susceptible to decreases in efficiency. Simply leaning against a light bracket will throw a headlight off focus. Dirty lenses cut down the lighting efficiency by 50 per cent. The ultimate to be expected from headlights, he said, is a glareless beam diffusing light possibly to 200 feet. But the ultimate in overhead illumination, Mr. Diggs pointed out, is a possible daylight view for several thousand feet, obviating any need of headlights.

Five Conferences

Highway safety was one of five conferences running simultaneosuly this morning. At the general industrial conference, standardization was hailed by Cyril Ainsworth of the American Standards Association as fundamental to highway safety as it has been to the prevention of accidents in the factory. Standard hand signals, inspection laws, licensing regulations, braking requirements, and signposts would do much, he said, to speed safety on the roads.

Joseph W. Randlette, President of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs, surprised the delegates to the Fire Prevention Conference, with the statement that a "Safe Fourth of July" is not in the making as is commonly believed. More than $1,000,000 worth of property, he said, is burned up during this single day's celebrations every year. He advocated more stringent regulations on the sales of fireworks.

Women Once at Dartmouth! Today Males Hold Tenancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 21—Daniel Webster may not have known it at the time, but when he was arguing the famous Dartmouth College case before the United States Supreme Court he probably saved the Hanover institution from becoming coeducational as well as preserving its corporate entity.

Dartmouth is so firmly rooted in manly tradition that the subject of coeds comes up only once a year, and that is when the sorrowing seniors get together and among other things vote that the greatest need of the College is women.

But last week it took a Mashpee, Mass., Wampanoag Indian to draw out the fact that in no place in the charter, granted by King George III of England in 1769, nor in the College rules and regulations, are women specifically barred from undergraduate roles. The fact was also brought out, startling to many Dartmouth men, that six women have actually received degrees from Dartmouth.

The discussion, which has raged through the editorial columns of the Boston papers, started when Selectman Peters of Mashpee, a Wampanoag Indian, decided that inasmuch as Dartmouth was originally set up as an Indian school, the place for his children to receive their education was in Hanover. The hitch came when he announced that four of his six children were girls, and it was his wish that they, too, enter Dartmouth.

Miss Amelia Peters is 15 years old and an exceptional student. Campus opinion would welcome her to Dartmouth two or three years hence, but there is the little matter of the Board of Trustees and the Director of Admissions to hurdle, and their "no" takes in the whole history of Dartmouth College.

The tempest aroused by Miss Peters' intended application brought out many salient facts regarding the masculinity of Dartmouth. It seems that the original charter provides for "the education and instruction of the Indian tribes in this land and also of English youth and others."

That innocent statement went unchallenged from Revolutionary days until 1894, at which time somebody had the temerity to question the meaning of the phrase "English youth and others." The Legal Committee of the Board of Trustees went to work and came out with a startling finding.

The Committee interpreted the phrase as meaning "youths of all nations and both sexes, and it is our opinion that the Corporation has power to confer degrees upon females and to admit them to the advantages of the College."

Why there was not a rush to register by the fair sex, no one seems to know, but in 1895 Miss Katherine B. Quint of Worcester, Mass., enrolled as a graduate student and received a Master of Arts degree in 1896. Subsequently five more women received Master Degrees, and that has been the sum total of female registration at Dartmouth.

To return to Daniel Webster. It was his argument which prevented Dartmouth from becoming a state university, thus keeping the institution a privately owned college. Consequently, no matter what interpretation may be placed on the rules, the Trustees have the last say, no matter what the qualifications of the applicant.

Director of Admissions Robert C. Strong admits that applications from women have been received in the past. "They are never seriously considered," he states. "We have not had many, as it is generally known that by traditions and precedent Dartmouth is a man's college and not coeducational."

Tobin

(Continued from Page 9)

600,000 in uncollectible poll and personal taxes, the Mayor said, and for $300,000 in auto excise taxes in addition, he pointed out, some $2,000,000 will be needed to make up the deficit from 1936 and 1937 tax-collection deficits caused by abatements.

Mr. Loeffler gave qualified approval to the Mayor's plan, but pointed out that interest on the short-term warrants was about three-quarters of 1 per cent, while on the bonds it will run up to 2½ per cent.

Mr. Wadsworth pointed out that the bond issue would strengthen Boston's credit.

Miss Hannah M. Conners, President of the Real Estate Owners Association, told the Committee the Mayor's measure was a "good banker's bill." She opposed it, saying it was merely a device to stave off the final reckoning when Boston must have a complete reassessment.

DO YOU know how little it costs to telephone out of town friends and relatives? Not only every evening after 7 but any time on Sunday calls of 26 miles or more cost less. Then you can call 80 miles for only 30¢* — 96 miles for only 35¢* — 140 miles for only 45¢*.

Make plans or engagements—Keep in touch with family news by telephone. It means much—it costs little.

* 3 minute station-to-station rates.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

NOW! A *completely equipped* Westinghouse at this

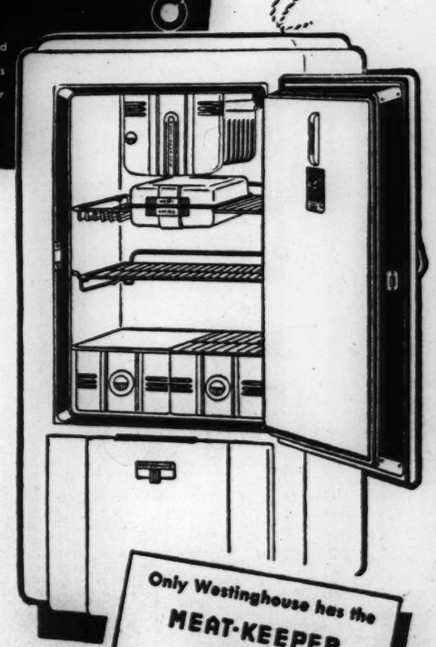
Amazing low price!

NEW 1938 WESTINGHOUSE with the Kitchen-proved MEAT-KEEPER!

MODELS AS LOW AS 14¢ A DAY Payable Monthly

Conserves needed moisture! Keeps meat fresher for days longer!

Model Shown is HDS-52 $187.50



Big family size..

with complete food-keeping facilities

Big 5 cubic foot Hostess Model, exactly as shown! Has the new 1938 MEAT-KEEPER, new Supercapacity Froster, the Zoned Temperature Regulator, Safety Zone Indicator on the door, built-in vegetable compartments, and new sliding Adjusto-shelf. Features also include new improved Eject-o-Cube Ice Trays, now in their fourth year as a Westinghouse advantage.

Saves Food . . . Time . . . Money

Kitchen-proved

Westinghouse is the Kitchen-proved Refrigerator. Tests in 102 Home Proving Kitchens have shown: (1) Average food savings of $9.10 a month; (2) shopping trips cut in half; and (3) 10 hours out of 12 it uses no current at all. Get PERSONAL PROOF of what Westinghouse Refrigerators have saved in homes like your own.

See this new Westinghouse! Compare the value!

AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers

NO DOWN PAYMENT

Up to 3 years to pay

Be sure to see the new 1938 WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC RANGES

Amusements

BOSTON

SHIRLEY TEMPLE in REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM
RANDOLPH SCOTT • GLORIA STUART • JACK HALEY
And on Stage
BILL ROBINSON
World's Greatest Tap Dancer
IN PERSON
KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE and ORPHEUM
2—Major Features—2
ROBERT TAYLOR in "A Yank at Oxford"
Also! "Women in Prison"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Grace Moore — Melvyn Douglas
"I'll Take Romance"
Wayne Morris — June Travis
"The Kid Comes Back"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY Playhouse WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Joan CRAWFORD Franchot TONE Robert YOUNG
THE BRIDE WORE RED
53ND STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 3 WEEKS
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Mar. 23	Plymouth	Mar. 29	Mar. 22 8:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Mar. 23	Cherbourg	Mar. 28	Mar. 22 8:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 am
Deutschland	Mar. 23	Cherbourg	Mar. 31	Mar 23 1:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 pm
†Aquitania	Mar. 26	Cherbourg	Apr. 1	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 8:00 am
‡Rex	Mar. 26	Gibraltar	Apr. 1	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 9:00 am
Columbus	Mar. 26	Plymouth	Apr. 2	Mar. 25 8:00 pm	Mar. 26 1:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Matsonia	San Francisco	Apr. 9		Apr. 4 4:00 pm	Apr. 4 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Apr. 13		Apr. 8 4:00 pm	Apr. 8 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 22 4:00 pm	Mar. 22 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Apr. 2	Mar. 28 4:00 pm	Mar. 28 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 3	Mar. 29 4:00 pm	Mar. 29 7:30 pm

*Special address for Europe. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries: special address for Germany. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) . 880,000
Previous day . 1,412,870
1938 volume to date . 49,186,580
1937 volume to date . 148,085,276

Stock Market Is Lower Following An Early Upturn

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Stock market leaders lost rallying vigor today after an early advance running to 2 or more points.

When the initial mild demand had been supplied, prices began to slip and, near the final hour, extreme gains were sheared off substantially or canceled in many instances.

It was a slow-motion session from the start, transfers running at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Foreign Marts Strong

Strength in foreign securities markets, reflecting revived hopes that any general war would be averted, was a helpful influence in the initial upturn.

Failure of most trading forces to climb aboard the buying van, rather than any insistent selling urge, was blamed by brokers for the somewhat stodgy performance of the list.

Stocks well ahead the greater part of the time—several eventually slipped behind minus signs—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Boeing, Western Union, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Standard Oil of N. J., U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, International Harvester, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Union Carbide, Schenley, Dome Mines, McIntyre, Allis-Chalmers, Loew's and Owens-Illinois.

Backward were American Telephone, Westinghouse and Howe Sound.

American Smelting developed weakness partly on fears Mexico, where the company has important mineral holdings, may pick mining properties next for expropriation. The Republic gathered in petroleum fields last week.

Foreign Bonds Rise

Bonds of Central European nations bounded up sharply today, reflecting easing of war tension.

In the final hours Polish 7s of '47 and 6s of '40 were each up around 7, and the 8s of 50 up between 2 and 3. Austrian 7s of '57 sold around 1½ higher. Warsaw City 7s of '58 and Silesia Province 7s of '58 each jumped around 3⅞.

Some French and Italian issues eased fractionally.

Among domestic corporates, active secondary rails scored gains of a point or more. Up 1 or better were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," and Southern Railway 4s of '56.

Studebaker 6s were up around 3, and American & Foreign Power 5s up 1.

The American Type Founders convertible issue dipped, losing about 3.

U. S. Treasury issues were buoyant, with gains ranging up to 8-32s of a point.

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The curb market worked into higher ground today under leadership of metal and oil shares.

Lake Shore was ahead more than 2 points around the beginning of the final hour and fractional gainers included Consolidated Copper Mines, International Petroleum, Wright Hargreaves and Pantepec Oil. Newmont Mining bounced nearly 4 points on small turnover.

A trifle on the downside were Aluminum Co., American Cynamid "B" and Northern States Power "A."

Slight Rally Follows Declines in Wheat

CHICAGO, March 21 (AP)—Despite late reports of dust storms in Kansas, wheat prices here failed to rally much from preceding tumbles of 2 cents a bushel today.

Selling of wheat in Chicago was largely on the part of houses with eastern connections, and was associated with dearth of North American export business. Downturns of prices were in the face of an accelerated decrease of the United States wheat visible supply total.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅞-1⅛ under Saturday's finish, May 85⅞-86, July 82¾-83, corn ¼ off to ¼ up, May 59¾-⅞, July 61½, and oats ¼ down.

Financial Briefs

For each pound of coal consumed in freight service, the railroads of the United States in 1937 hauled 8 3-5 tons of freight and equipment a distance of one mile, J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, announced. This was the best record in fuel efficiency that has ever been established by the railroads, being an increase of 50 per cent in fuel efficiency compared with 1920, in which year an average of 5¾ gross tons was hauled one mile for each pound of coal used. In 1936, the average was 8.37 gross tons, and in 1935, it was 8.31 gross tons.

While the cost of most other necessities has risen sharply since the depression month of December, 1933, motorists are paying about the same price for gasoline, the American Petroleum Industries Committee reports. In December, 1937, the average price per gallon of gasoline in 50 U. S. cities, with every state represented, stood at 14.41c, exclusive of taxes, or only 1.6 per cent above the December, 1933, average of 14.19c. General living expenses, including such items as rent, food, clothing, fuel and light, in December, 1937, were 14.5 per cent higher than in December, 1933, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce cost of living index.

More than one fourth of Japan's toy exports in 1937 were absorbed by the United States, a Department of Commerce report from Tokyo indicated. Out of a total exportation of toys valued at $12,176,000, the United States, Japan's best customer, purchased approximately $4,756,000 last year. The United Kingdom took about $2,075,000 of the total. Toys produced from metal predominated among those exported.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	—3
82	34½	Acme Stl (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	Mar18
10⅝	8⅝	Adams Exp (.80g)	5	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	19	19	19	Mar19
23	19½	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
3	1⅝	Advance Rumely	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar19
58¼	45½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	51⅞	51	51½	+ ⅜
1¼	⅞	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	9⅝	Alas Juneau(.60a)	31	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅛	1	1	
17⅝	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅛	8	Alleghany pf$30ww	2	9¾	9	9	
17¼	10	Alleghany pf$40ww	2	10	10	10	Mar17
17½	13½	Alleghany pr pf	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	Mar11
21¾	15½	Allegheny Steel	1	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅝
9⅞	6½	Allen Industries	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
176½	154	Al Chem & Dye (6)	12	158¼	155	155	—1
9⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	4	8	8	8	Mar17
14⅜	10¼	Allied Mills (2g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	6½	Allied Strs	7	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
53½	42	Allied Stl pf (3)	2	48¼	48	48¼	Mar16
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (5½)	8	46⅝	45	45	— ½
19¼	11⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	12	11⅝	11⅞	Mar18
3⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	7	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
24	14	Amal Leath pf	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	Mar16
72½	57	Amerada Corp (3)	7	64½	64	64½	+ ½
66	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼a)	4	54½	53½	53½	Mar18
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (1½e)	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
42½	29⅞	Am Bk Shoe (⅛e)	14	32⅝	31½	31½	+1⅛
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	14	86½	85	85½	+1⅝
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	164½	164	164½	Mar16
27½	18¼	Am Car&Fdy (¼g)	1	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
50	36	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	36	36	36	Mar18
17⅝	13½	Am Ch & Cab (¼e)	5	14½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Chi pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105½	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	103	103	+2
8¼	6	Am Colortype	6	6½	6¼	6½	
13⅜	10½	Am Com Alco (⅛g)	6	12	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
16¾	11	Am Crystal S (¾e)	3	11	11	11	Mar19
4¾	3	Am Encaus Tiling	9	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅞	3	Am & Foreign Pow	3	3½	3½	3½	
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Mar19
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Mar19
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar19
4¾	2¾	Am Hide&Leather	3	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
26	17	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	36½	35½	35½	— ½
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	17	16½	16½	Mar18
7⅞	5½	Am International	3	6¼	6	6	+ ⅜
23½	16¼	Am Locomotive	3	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	58	58	58	Mar18
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	Mar18
6¼	3½	Am M & Met	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	34	33⅛	32¼	32½	+1
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
11	8	Am Pow & Lt	21	9¼	9	9¼	
40½	25	Am P & L $6pf(1¾k)	4	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93¾k)	3	24¼	23½	23½	+ ⅛
14¼	11	Am Rad&St S (.60)	29	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	Am Roll Mill	1	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
20½	17	Am Safety Ras (2)	1	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	Mar17
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	10	10	10	Mar19
56¾	42⅜	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	97	45	40¼	40¼	—5
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	11	124	123½	123½	—1½
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
34¾	22½	Am Stl Fdrs (¾e)	13	25	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Am Stores	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (3)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Mar19
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Mar18
18½	16½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Mar18
149¾	136½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	128¼	125¼	125⅝	—1⅝
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	8	64⅞	64	64	
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	4	66⅛	66	66	
139⅜	137¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	Mar19
7⅞	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	Am Wat Wks	20	8⅞	8½	8½	+ ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Mar19
5½	4¾	Am Zinc Ld&S	14	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
40	28½	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Mar17
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (⅛s)	116	31⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ¼
50	36	Anacon W & C	2	36	35	35	—2
18	15½	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	2	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3½	2¾	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½e)	1	26	26	26	Mar16
100½	89½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	89½	89½	89½	Mar19
6⅞	4½	Armour Ill	17	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
72	39¾	Arm Ill pr pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	27½	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	6	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
7½	6½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	5	3½	3½	3½	Mar19
8⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	29	Associates Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Mar19
42	27⅜	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	30½	29	29	— ½
72	50	Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	51	51	51	—2
27⅜	17	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	
7¾	5½	Atl G & W Indies	2	5½	5½	5½	Mar18
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	9½	9	9	Mar18
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	10	21½	21½	21⅜	+ ⅜
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
9⅞	6½	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	7	7	7	+ ⅜
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	39½	39½	Mar18
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	2	44	43½	44	Mar19
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar19
3½	2½	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2½	2½	Mar18
4⅜	3	Aviation Corp	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	31	8⅜	8	8⅛	
10⅞	5¾	Balt & Ohio	35	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13¾	6⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅜
34	29¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30	29¾	29¾	Mar18
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	5	16	15¾	15¾	
10½	7	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	7¼	7	7	Mar18
16⅜	12⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	4	11	10½	10⅝	Mar18
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	Mar18
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103	103	103	Mar17
8⅝	7	Belding-Hem (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	10⅝	Bendix Aviat	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17½	17½	17½	Mar19
40½	29	Best & Co (2¼a)	3	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
65½	50½	Beth Steel	54	56⅞	54⅞	55	— ¾
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	3	15	15	15	+ ½
98½	89¼	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	5	90	89¾	89¾	+ ½
28	20¾	Bigelow-Sanf	3	21	20¼	20¼	Mar18
17½	12¼	Black & Decker	5	14¼	13½	14¼	
15⅛	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	9	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
35½	25⅞	Bloomg Air (.40g)	46	31¼	27½	27½	— ⅝
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
13⅞	11	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11	11	11	Mar17
19⅝	17	Borden Co (1.60)	8	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
28½	21¼	Borg-Warner	10	23¼	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅝	Boston & Maine	10	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (⅛e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10⅞	7½	Bridgeport Brass	10	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
26¼	18⅞	Briggs Mfg	18	20½	20	20	
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—1¼
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	8	31	31	31	—1
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	1½	1½	1½	
9¾	5½	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
13⅜	8¼	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
37	25	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	4	25½	24½	24½	— ½
21½	14⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	—2¾
10	7	Brunswk Balke(1g)	10	7½	7¼	7½	Mar19
9¾	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Budd Mfg	8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅞
32¼	23¼	Bulova Watch (4)	38	24¾	21½	21¼	—2¾
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
20¼	16¼	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	3	17	17	17	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Butler Bros (.60)	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
22	16	Butler Bros pf(1½)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3⅛	3	3	
11⅜	8½	Byers (A M) Co	3	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
19¾	15¼	Byron Jack (½e)	4	17	16½	16¾	

C

34½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅝
49¼	48	Calif Pack pf(2¼)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Land	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	13	8	7¾	7¾	
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	15	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	
8½	5⅝	Canad Pacific	8	6	5⅞	6	
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	32	32	32	Mar18
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar18
18	15⅛	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Mar19
4½	3¼	Carriers & Gn (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
97½	77	Case (J I) Co (6g)	5	81⅛	80	80	
56½	38⅝	Caterpil Trac (½e)	4	39¾	39	39¾	— ⅛
103	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	2	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Mar18
18⅞	13	Celanese Corp	9	14¼	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	7	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	Mar19
28	25	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	1	26	25	25	Mar18
4½	2¾	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	9½	9½	9½	
8½	5⅝	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	1	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5½	4	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4	4	4	Mar17
46½	38½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	7	39	38	38	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Certain-teed Prod	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
30½	25⅞	Champ P&P (¼e)	1	27	27	27	Mar15
13¼	7¼	Checker Cab	2	9	8½	8½	Mar17
38½	28⅝	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	22	30¼	28½	28½	— ⅞
89	87	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Mar 9
48⅛	34	Ches Corp (3)	5	36½	34¾	34¾	— ¼
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Mar16
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
1¾	1	Chi & N West	7	1¼	1	1	
4½	2¾	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Grt West	2	¾	¾	¾	Mar19
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	2	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (⅛e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar18
1	1	Chi M St P & P	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar19
1½	1	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	
12⅞	9	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9¼	10	+ ⅝
33½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	28	27½	27½	Mar18
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar18
1½	1⅜	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Mar19
2⅝	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¾	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Mar18
16⅝	13⅞	Chick Cst Oil (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Mar18
5⅝	3¾	Childs Co	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
63½	44¾	Chrysler Corp	82	51¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	7	12	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18	18	18	Mar18
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	1	20	20	20	Mar19
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	37½	37	37½	+1
15½	13¼	Clouss Peabody (1)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
135	112	Coca-Cola (1½e)	1	117	117	117	+3
89	86	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89	89	89	Mar14
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	6	9¼	9⅛	9½	
93½	87½	Colgate-Pm P pf (6)	2	93	92	92	Mar16
27⅜	20	Coll & Alk (⅛e)	2	21½	21	21½	+1⅛
20	13¾	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
23½	15	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	3	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8¼	Colum G&El (.45g)	36	7	6⅝	6⅝	
70	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ½
15½	10½	Colum Pict vtc (1)	5	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
34	30	Colum Picture (3¾)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
78	63¼	Colum Carbon (4)	3	69	69	69	+1⅞
38¾	31	Comi Credit (4)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
95	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	35	Comi Invest Tr (4)	8	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	97	97	97	Mar19
10	7	Comi Solvents (.60)	8	7¾	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Comwith & South	30	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
42¼	30	ComSolouth pf(1¾k)	2	33	33	33	Mar19
37⅞	33¾	Comwlth Ed (1¾)	17	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	Conde Nast	1+	6	6	6	Mar18
24½	18	Congoleum-N (¾e)	1	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19½	13¾	Consol Airer (1½g)	13	16	15	15	— ¾
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	7	7	7	Mar16
25½	19⅞	Consol Edison (⅛e)	44	20½	20	20	— ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	3	93½	92	92½	+ ½
1⅞	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	5½	Consol Film pf (½k)	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Mar19
8¾	3⅞	Consol Laundries	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	31	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
101½	101⅛	Consol Oil 5 pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Feb 21
71½	31	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	41¼	41¼	41½	Mar18
⅛	⅛	Consol Textile	41	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	12	2½	2¼	2¼	
22	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	12	12	—1
88½	83¾	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	13⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	9	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
16½	10⅝	Cont Bak A	21	12⅞	12	12¼	+ ½
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77½	77½	77½	Mar18
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (1½e)	12	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4¼)	2	109½	109½	109½	Mar19
5⅜	7	Cont Diam Fib	1	7	7	7	
33	1	Cont Ins (1.60a)	16	27¾	27	27½	
1¾	1	Cont Motors	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	26½	Cont Oil Del (⅛e)	6	27½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
16½	12	Cont Steel	3	12	12	12	
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	17	62	60⅛	61½	+ ⅜
166¼	164	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	166½	164½	164½	Mar19
4¾	3⅜	Coty Inc (.10g)	14	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅜
20⅜	19	Crane Co (1g)	7	21¾	20	20½	— ⅛
98	88	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	88½	88	88	Mar18
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	25	25	25	Mar17
10½	7¼	Crosley Radio	4	7¼	7¼	7¼

Commerce and Finance

Steel Conditions as a Whole Are Best of the Year to Date

Business and Industry

Mergers, Experts Aver, Is Answer To Rail Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Several large "ifs" spike the track that leads to national railroad consolidation, observers of the White House railroad studies said today.

Although Government officials and railroad executives who favor consolidation believe $600,000,000 could be saved every year through combining routes and systems, they admit the job would be difficult.

Personal pride—an intangible factor—is not the least obstacle to working out the solution, observers said.

Will Reduce Jobs

Veteran rail executives would be unlikely to take kindly to losing their jobs or being absorbed into larger networks. Many of them have grown up with their roads and have a strong pride in tradition.

Another stumbling block would be providing work for rail employees who would lose jobs through consolidations. President Roosevelt said last week some way would have to be found to take care of them.

The Association of American Railroads estimates operating and non-operating workers at about 1,000,000. Government estimates indicate 200,000 to 400,000 might be forced out of work.

How much opposition to a consolidation law this would mean, the experts themselves do not know. Nevertheless, they expect opposition will develop.

A third problem would be working out valuations of properties so that each system would get a fair return. And more difficult than working out ratios, some observers say, would be the job of getting interested parties to agree on the financial details of consolidation.

Regardless of all these difficulties, some Government analysts think consolidation will be pushed through, though not at this session of Congress.

President Roosevelt has asked three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to tell him Thursday what action Congress should take immediately to help the railroads meet their financial problems.

A few of the figures assembled for presentation to Mr. Roosevelt convey a spotted picture. Ninety-six railroads are in the hands of receivers or trustees now. Fifty-five were in receivership in 1932. More than three times as much trackage is handled by the 96 than by the 55. But, after paying operating expenses, the railroads had $588,000,000 left in 1937. They had just $326,000,000 left in 1932 to write down as their net income.

Two factors, however, have sharply whetted official interest in recent weeks; both car loadings and railroad employment figures have been sliding.

Several Solutions Proposed

High upon the list of proposals that are being studied are suggestions for public ownership and operation, for compulsory consolidations, a co-ordinated Federal regulation of all transportation agencies, and the granting of subsidies to the railroads. Which one will emerge is a matter of guesswork. The past opinions of Mr. Roosevelt, however, might be taken as an indication that he would prefer any of the three latter ones, or a combination of the three, to public ownership.

In that connection, he has said:

"I do not favor any government action which will relieve railway managements from performing their responsibilities.

"I want the railroads to stand on their own feet, ultimately to reduce their debts instead of increasing them and thereby save not only a great national investment but also the safety of employment of nearly 2,000,000 American railway workers."

His co-ordinator of transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, reported a year or so ago, after a lengthy study of the whole problem that public ownership and operation could go farther than any other plan toward solving the known railroad problems, but that it would involve serious financial dangers to the country under present conditions.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 196

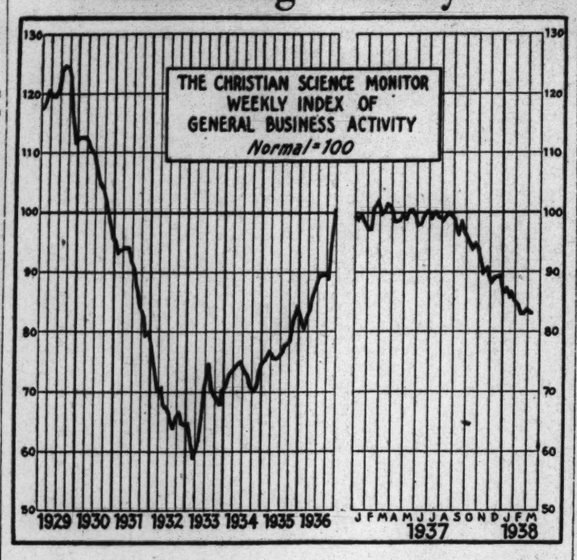
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 2, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 11, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, March 18, 1938

Monitor Index Shows Business Maintaining a Steady Level



With the exception of one week at the end of February, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity has maintained a steady level since the early part of February. On March 12 the index registered 83.2 (prel.) unchanged from the preceding week. On the corresponding date of last year it was 100.3.

The current period of steadiness has continued longer than any since the decline began in the summer. Once in September shortly after the beginning of the recession the index advanced for a period of two weeks and again in December there was an interval of three weeks' gain. At its current level, however, the index is lower than at any time since April, 1936.

Increases in two of the components of the index, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, were offset by a decline in electric power production which dropped to the lowest level since June 1936 for the reported total and the lowest since July 1935, on an adjusted basis.

For each of the series the direction of movement exceeded seasonal expectations. While the increase for miscellaneous carloadings was small, the gain on an adjusted basis lifted the index a point above the low reached a few weeks ago.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 12* 1938	March 5 1938	March 13 1937
Combined index	83.2	83.2	100.3
Bank debits outside NYC	80.8	80.0	93.4
Elec power prod	88.8	89.3	100.7
Misc carloadings	74.4	74.2	106.4

*Preliminary.

Morgenthau Says U. S. Not to Stop Savings Bond Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in a reply to Ramsey S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C., declared:

"Thank you for sending me a copy of the letter to you from the postmaster at Philadelphia calling attention to a newspaper report that the sale of United States Savings bonds will be discontinued, either on April 1 or at the close of the fiscal year.

"The writer of the newspaper article you call to our attention regards the rumor as credible for the reason that he thinks it is no longer necessary to sell Savings Bonds to meet the Government's budgetary needs. This represents a complete misunderstanding of the purposes for which Savings Bonds are issued.

"Savings Bonds were not designed to meet the Government's current needs for funds. They were designed to furnish a type of Government security which would be attractive to any citizen desiring to lay aside funds for future use. They were particularly intended as a repository for savings in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use the amount which any one individual might buy in any one calendar year was restricted to $10,000, maturity value.

"The results have been very gratifying. More than a million and a quarter citizens now own Savings Bonds and a very large number are buying them regularly out of current savings. They are treasured possessions in more than a million American homes.

"All these considerations will continue to have the same weight whatever may be the Government's needs for funds in the future, and whether there is a budgetary deficit or a budgetary surplus. In the case of a budgetary surplus the funds obtained from the sale of Savings Bonds will be used to retire other forms of government obligations. I see no reason why their sale should ever be discontinued."

National Steel Enters Low Cost Home Construction

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Ernest T. Weir's National Steel Corporation made a bid, through a subsidiary for a share of the potentially vast low cost housing market.

Edward Bowen, chief engineer of National's Great Lakes Steel Corporation, announced his firm has introduced a new semi-steel, prefabricated house, a model of which is now being assembled here by the Rust Engineering Corporation.

Rust is assembling the model to determine costs for labor and materials, but all patents are held by Great Lakes. Plans for the house call for about five tons of steel for framework, lathing, etc. Mr. Bowen's announcement did not set a cost estimate.

The house is adaptable to any architectural pattern. The model being assembled has steel composite panels faced with plywood. A three quarter-inch sheeting of insulation is used and the outside finish is of red cedar lap siding, which a wood sub-flooring and wood floor finish. Composition roofing will be used.

Assembling of the house started last Monday and is scheduled to be completed Wednesday. Nine days, said Mr. Bowen, is the maximum required for construction of dwellings of this type, which have five rooms and bath.

"We think the house is the solution to low cost housing," said Mr. Bowen, adding:

"It reduces materials losses which occur in normal house construction drastically. There is a great savings in the manner of manufacture, a saving comparable to that of automobile mass production which gave us the low price car."

The Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh recently completed a one-story all-steel, pre-fabricated house that is now open to the public here. Workmen constructed it in seven days.

W. T. Grant's Net Income Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The W. T. Grant Company, nationally-operating chain store concern, reported a consolidated net income of $3,401,725 for the year 1937, equal to $2.78 a share, compared with $4,594,379, or $3.84 per share in 1936.

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Wallace, Hull Call Pork Excise Tax Economic Blunder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21—As an example of short-sighted tariff-making the Roosevelt Administration believes that the imposition of a last-minute 6 cents per pound tax on imported pork in the pending 1938 revenue bill is destined to become a classic.

The pork excise tax, which was slapped on the tax bill just before the House passed it, has been denounced by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and now by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Both men use it to illustrate the thesis that horrible economic blunders are made, particularly in the tariff, when shortsighted defenders of particular interests attempt to remedy a given situation by a hit-or-miss act. Since most American high tariffs are an aggregation of such examples, Mr. Hull is likely to use the pork illustration as an argument in favor of his reciprocal trade agreement.

The attack on the House pork tariff comes down to this: It is supposed to stop a small trickle of imported goods and in doing so endangers the whole vast aggregate of American pork exports.

Called One-Way Trade

Put a little differently, America—one of the great world suppliers of pork products—brings upon itself the danger of foreign retaliation by clamping what amounts to an embargo upon the sparce imports of a particular type of ham.

That, at least, is the conclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is doing the best he can to open up the market for American pork exports abroad.

Used as a symbol, the proposed House tax, it is charged, shows the short-sightedness of "protection" which tries to make international trade into a one-way affair.

Between 1930-1934 America sent the world pork products (excluding lard) averaging $178,000,000 abroad annually; and got back imports of only $3,790,000. This pre-drought ratio should be soon restored, thinks Mr. Wallace, if only America can "reduce import restrictions" in some foreign countries and keep them from rising in others.

By raising such barriers at home, says Mr. Wallace, "foreign outlets for American pork may be seriously jeopardized."

Seen Slap at Poland

The 6-cents-a-pound tax was slipped into the House revenue bill just after the rejection of the surtax on family held corporations. The Administration demanded that the Hull $5,330,000,000 in revenue be accounted for, and to replace the $40,000,000 lost in the surtax the House hastily added a new tax on spirits and the tax on pork—the latter proposed by an enthusiastic farm protectionist. Mr. Wallace says the pork tax revenue would be negligible. It would "constitute a virtual embargo on imports of pork products. The imposition is likely to prejudice our much more important pork export trade."

The pork tax is really a slap at Poland which has been sending the United States a high-priced specialty product of canned ham. But ham, points out Mr. Wallace, is "our principal pork export item, except lard. We are able, with normal supplies, to compete successfully with Poland, or any other country, in foreign markets for ham."

Just at a time when America is trying to get pork tariffs reduced abroad, the House proposal gives a glaring example of raising them, says Mr. Wallace, and the actual protection provided would be "negligible," he says, because the United States doesn't import much pork anyway, it exports it.

Aim to Kill Pork Tax

The Administration will do its utmost to get the pork tax thrown out in the Senate.

The Senate Finance Committee continued hearings on the revenue act today. Ellsworth C. Alvord, representing the United States Chamber of Commerce, urged the committee to "unshackle" business by revising the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes. He approved the House bill on the whole as "a commendable piece of work." But he asked the committee to remove the "fears of vindictive taxation" and to drop the practice of using "our tax system as an experimental laboratory."

The chamber's recommended tax revisions follow:

1. A maximum 15 per cent rate on corporate incomes with lower rates on incomes if less than $25,000.
2. A maximum 12½ per cent rate on capital gains or rates graduated from 15 per cent to 5 per cent over a 10-year period.
3. A maximum individual surtax rate of 40 per cent.
4. Retroactive removal of " a few of the most glaring mistakes of the undistributed profits tax."

American Locomotive Net Income Higher in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—American Locomotive Co. reported consolidated 1937 net income of $6,113,218, equal to $4.75 a share on the common stock after dividend payments of $2,463,727 on the preferred stock.

This compares with $1,116,900, equal to $3.17 a share on the preferred, in 1936.

In a statement to stockholders, William C. Dickerman, president of the company, said a payment of $7 was made on the cumulative preferred stock, and the arrearage on this stock at the end of the year was unchanged at $26.75 per share, the $7 paid out being equivalent to the 1937 accumulation.

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining

NEW YORK (AP)—Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reported net profit for 1937 of $1,911,286 after provisions for depletion and federal income taxes, equal to $1.27 a share of capital stock, compared with 1936 profit of $1,719,490, or $1.15 a share.

Engineering Awards Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York

Major engineering construction awards in the first 11 weeks of 1938 were the best for any like period since 1929, "Engineering News-Record" reported.

The total for the period was $575,027,000, an increase of 22 per cent over $470,056,000 in the first 11 weeks of 1937.

Of this total, $262,216,000 represented private awards, an amount 13.5 per cent in excess of private awards in the 1937 period, and $312,811,000 was public, a gain of 31 per cent over a year ago.

The public construction total includes $239,733,000 of state and municipal awards and $73,078,000 in Federal awards, increases of 21 and 80 per cent, respectively, over the like period of 1937.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Not only the stock market but nearly every other market in Wall Street went down the rapids last week. The industrial share averages returned to the lower level of their December-January range, almost exactly matching the previous lows of December and February and coming within about five points of the November low. The rail averages sank again through their old lows to a new one, the fourth this winter.

The near-panic in the second-grade rail bond market was resumed, after last week's brief rally, and sucked down with it the highest grade issues as well, Atchison 4's going off three points. The foreign bond list had the worst week in history and sunk to the lowest levels since at least 1922. Foreign currencies were badly depressed, sterling dipping below $4.95, lowest in many months, the franc sliding almost to 3 cents, the lowest level in terms of gold on record, and the minor currencies fell simultaneously while the market for Austrian schillings came to an untimely end.

U. S. Treasury obligations turned rather sharply downward from the long slow rise of recent months. And, with the exception of wheat and world sugar (Contract No. 4) the commodity futures markets were soft and yielding.

Bear Market in Bonds

Prime source of the trouble was of course the war risk of the Austrian Anschluss and the apparently impending collapse of Loyalist Spain. Austrian 7's closed Friday at 74, did not trade Saturday, and opened Monday at 36½, and then fell during the week to 28. Czechoslovak bonds opened the week around 92 and dropped irregularly to a low at Saturday's opening of 63. The weakness spread to all Central European obligations, then to those of all Europe, and finally to the whole foreign bond market, even Australian and Canadian issues included. Prices of the lower grade issues went right down through the 1932 lows to cellar levels hardly seen since war time.

Meantime second-grade and defaulted rail liens were resuming their bear market. They dropped through the 1932 levels, then through the post-war lows, and rested around the levels of 1915 or worse. The weakness extended to such high-grade issues as Atchison 4's, Central 3½'s and Union Pacific 4's, also to high-grade utilities. The industrial list was almost the only one spared. Finally government issues started to crumble.

The crash in the bond market has revived the perennial question of the safety, in the present banking structure, of the current rather small ratio of bank capital and surplus to deposit liabilities, and it looks as though the RFC might again, as in 1932 and 1933, be called on for loans to its former chief borrowers, the banks and the railroads. It would be currently impossible here to raise bank capital by the sale of bank stocks, as was done last year by a leading British branch banking system.

Commodities Fail to Rise

For the most part commodities failed to make the expected response to war fears. It is true that wheat, which has been in a bear market ever since the President intimated it was time for "some" commodities to turn up, interrupted its slow decline to make several bullish responses to the Central European outlook; and world sugar, which has also been slowly sagging in the last month, naturally rallied on the prospect that Europe's beet sugar industry might again be trampled down as in 1914-1918.

But rubber dropped to a new low for the last two years despite recent lowering of the second-quarter export quota to 60 per cent by the International Rubber Regulation Committee; lead was dropped another quarter cent, copper rallied at the beginning of the week on rumors of Russian and Japanese buying but lost its momentum, cocoa slipped in sympathy with the stock market, and duty-paid raw sugars dipped nearly to 3 cents on further trade cogitation over Secretary Wallace's letter to a Colorado Senator. The trade had assumed the Administration would try to hold sugar between 3.15 and 3.45 cents. Cotton dropped quite sharply on the war outlook, particularly on Friday, though it rallied with equal sharpness Saturday when a generally more optimistic tone swept over all of Wall Street as Lithuania and Czechoslovakia made the necessary concessions for Hitler's program.

Domestic business news provided no backstop against the shock of war fears. The feeling is that stocks are obviously overpriced if the present level of business persists, even if it gets no worse. U. S. Steel, for instance, can hardly be earning its preferred dividend today, with operations round 30 per cent. Yet, on the ten-times-earnings rule-of-thumb it is discounting common stock earnings of $5 per share. Perhaps this would be justified if by the fourth quarter this earnings rate could be expected (i. e. $1.25 for the quarter); but that would mean the industry would have to get back by then to average around the 70 per cent level—requiring a gain of 40 points in the operating ratio in the next eight months

Actually the steel news does appear a little better. The magazine "Steel's" scrap index was up for the first time since January. Operations rose to 32.1 per cent, slightly better than seasonal. Orders for heavy steel and miscellaneous orders are said to be improving. This week's operations are expected to show a further slight improvement. But these items did not keep steel from breaking 50 on Friday to a new low.

Nor did the rail news cheer. Carloadings for the first ten weeks of this year were reported 2.2 per cent below the same period of 1932. February operating revenues for 91 Class 1 roads, at $206,000,000, were off 24 per cent from February, 1937, explaining why a February net operating deficit for all the Class 1 roads is expected to turn up in this week's figures. The market looked at these unfavorable facts and ignored as less immediate the report that the American Association of Railroads executives would ask for a wage cut even greater than the increase granted last year. The White House rail conference also left the market cold, as well as suggestions that rail labor is making itself rather distrusted in Congress by keeping alive the notoriously uneconomic 70-car bill.

Bond Market Apprehension

Dealers are beginning to worry about the government bond market. The situation has a disturbing likeness to a year ago when all other high-grades sold off as well as British consols, while our Treasury issues remained on a plateau for a couple of months, then tumbled precipitately. The weekly reserve figures show that in the last fortnight the local banks sold out substantial blocks of maturing governments, which were taken on margin by dealers for speculative holding to the March 15 exchange. However, the figures now show that the New York banks have failed to replace these holdings, and it often happens that interior banks follow in the steps of the banks here in government bond policy.

Lastly it is reckoned that the Treasury has now no immediate reason for rigging the government bond market since it will not need to finance again until June 15. Moreover the influx of foreign gold, already said to amount to around $30,000,000, may soon exceed the $100,000,000 per quarter permitted to go into member bank reserves by the latest twist in the "sterilization" policy, and so may require the Treasury to buy gold for the inactive fund by sales of bills.

Of foreign buying in our markets the news was sparse. Foreigners seem more intent on getting dollar balances than dollar securities. The gold shares were weak until Saturday, some making new lows for the year. The only explanation that seemed to click was the strange one that the United States Treasury might cut its gold price below $35 to discourage the impending in-flow.

Stock Exchange members are showing a tremendous interest in the pending reorganization, as shown by the record vote on the constitutional amendment counted on Thursday. The second meeting of the Nominating Committee to hear suggestions for governor nominations also had around 400 attendance, like the first, as against a traditional average of around 25. The vehemence of current feeling, particularly after the Whitney incident, almost amounts to a determination to reform for reform's sake.

For the sixth successive week capital flotations were limited to tax-exempts. Investment bankers agree with Mr. Hanes over the dullness, appreciate his high appraisal of capital flotations as a means of helping provide the $7000 of machinery per man necessary for our industrial system, and deplore with him the tendency of big borrowers and lenders to "short-circulate" public offerings by private sales.

But they feel that one principal reason for the latter is still the Securities Act of 1933, not their own inertia, and they strongly differ from him on the theory that they should be more willing to tie their capital up in risky industrial venturing. That, they say, is the opportunity and duty of private venture-capital, and the government has made it too expensive with the unfair treatment of capital losses in income tax returns. They themselves, they say, already have too much capital tied up in industrial ventures right now, and they wish the S. E. C. would let them get out.

Steel Operations Rise 2 Points To 32 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—There was a continued slight increase in steel operations in the United States during the past week, particularly in heavier lines, although how much is seasonal and how much business revival is difficult to determine, says the magazine Steel.

Conditions are irregular, continues the report, and some producers find sales so far in March have exceeded all February. As a whole, conditions are the best of the year to date.

Operations Rise

Operations for the week increased 2 points to a national rate of 32 per cent of mill capacity. Pittsburgh producers added 4 points, to 30 per cent; Chicago was 2.5 points higher at 30 per cent. Cleveland stepped up 2.8 points to 30.8 per cent, and Buffalo 9.5 points to 28 per cent. At only two centers were there reductions in activity, Youngstown receding 2 points to 27 per cent and Cincinnati 7 points to 25 per cent. No change was made at Wheeling at 38 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania at 29, Birmingham at 61, New England at 15, St. Louis at 37, and Detroit at 33 per cent.

Tin plate producers are in relatively better position than others, with production at about 60 per cent of capacity and indications good for continued activity.

While steel for shipbuilding is piling up an impressive backlog, with more tonnage about to come out, delivery is spread over a considerable period and offers little immediate relief to mills.

Structural tonnage gives promise of reaching a fairly heavy total when projects now pending are converted into orders. Close to 60,000 tons are before bidders in lots from 2000 to 20,000 tons. Much of this is for Federal and other public work, but some private projects are also pending. Placements during the past week include 3092 tons of shapes and 1500 tons of piling for a Mississippi river dam, 1,750 for a building for the New York World Fair, 1,030 tons for a store at Miami, Fla., and 1,400 tons for a store at Los Angeles.

Scrap Prices Nominal

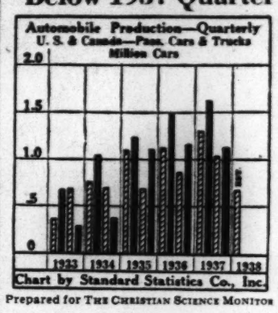
Railroad buying since the freight rate announcement has been practically absent.

Production of automobiles last week was a close parallel to the preceding week, with 57,555 units, compared with 57,438 the week before.

Scrap prices seem to be scraping bottom and various adjustments are under way without much change in the general level. For the most part, prices are nominal, except where export buying along the Atlantic coast gives some actual insight. Fairly good tonnage is being loaded for European ports. At Pittsburgh steelmaking grades were soft and declined 25 cents and at Chicago there was no change. In Eastern Pennsylvania a wide range developed, giving an advance of 25 cents on the average quotation.

The composite of steelmaking scrap rose 4 cents to $13.25, the second rise this month. The iron and steel composite declined 5 cents to $38.78, and the finished steel indicator remained pegged at $61.70.

Automobile Output Below 1937 Quarter



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile output for the first quarter is estimated at about 675,000 cars. This compares with some 1,300,000 manufactured in the first quarter of 1937.

Retail Food Costs Decline 2.3 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail food costs declined 2.3 per cent between Jan. 18 and Feb. 15, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced.

In all of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau the cost of food was lower. Prices declined for 60 out of the 84 items included in the index. The sharp seasonal drop in egg prices and continued declines for meats and dairy products were major factors in the decrease. In addition, all other commodity groups were either lower or showed relatively little change from a month ago.

The index for all foods for Feb. 15 was 78.4 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This is 7.2 per cent lower than February a year ago. The chief cause of the decline was lower costs this year for fresh fruits and vegetables. The index for Feb. 15 was 30.5 per cent above the level of February, 1933. Compared with February, 1929, when the index stood at 102.3, costs during the current month were 23.4 per cent lower. The levels for all the commodity groups were considerably below those of February, 1929.

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Harriman Heads Group to Study Short Selling

NEW YORK (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund announced Henry I. Harriman, Boston utilities executive and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, had been chosen chairman of the special committee that will study the practice of short selling on the New York Stock Exchange.

Other members of the committee were announced as follows: Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard, internationally known economist; Earle C. Conway, chairman of the Continental Can Company who headed the special committee appointed by the stock exchange last December to recommend improvements in its organization; Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York; Alvin S. Johnson, professor of economics at Yale University; Frederick R. MacAulay, economist and member of an investment counsel firm; Frederick C. Mills, professor of economics at Columbia University; Donald M. Nelson, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, and William S. Wasserman, president of the Investment Corporation of Philadelphia.

The Twentieth Century Fund accepted an invitation from Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, to make a study of the practice of short selling several months ago.

Evans Clark, executive director of the Twentieth Century Fund, said that exploratory phases of the inquiry into short selling have been under way for the past two months and preliminary work on the formulation of a comprehensive program of investigation has been completed. It has been announced the Fund's findings will be made public "no matter what they may be." The foundation itself will bear the expense of the investigation.

The Fund sharply criticized some stock market practices in two reports published four years ago. The organization was established and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, to make independent research in economic problems.

Cotton Ginned Sets A New High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported final ginning figures of the 1937 cotton crop, placing production at 18,241,726 running bales, or 18,934,153 equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters.

The crop is the largest ever produced. It compared with 12,398,882 equivalent 500-pound bales in the 1936 crop, 10,638,391 bales in the 1935 crop, and 14,667,000 bales, the five-year (1928-32) average. Heretofore the record was 17,978,000 bales, produced in 1926.

The Department of Agriculture in its final estimate of the crop in December placed indicated production at 18,746,000 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Brazilian Cotton Crop Larger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said cable reports from the American consulate general at Rio de Janeiro estimated the Brazilian cotton crop now being harvested at 2,282,000 bales compared with 1,712,000 last year.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Richard Whitney Loaned $1,082,000 By His Brother

NEW YORK (AP)—Richard Whitney, 49, expelled former president of the New York Stock Exchange, disclosed at a public hearing that he was in serious financial straits in November, 1937, and that his brother, George Whitney, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., came to his aid with a personal loan of $1,082,000.

The gray-haired defendant, who has pleaded guilty to two grand larceny indictments, denied that he was "shielding" any of his associates in the investigation of the collapse of Richard Whitney & Co., Wall Street brokerage firm. He insisted he alone was responsible for the crash.

Assistant Attorney General Ambrose V. McCall, conducting the hearing, brought out that the purpose of the $1,000,000 loan guaranteed by Mr. Whitney's brother was to enable Richard Whitney to redeem securities originally in the New York Stock Exchange gratuity fund.

Mr. Whitney testified he had misappropriated these securities and pledged them to the Corn Exchange Bank for a loan.

He said the gratuity fund committee made a demand upon him last November for the return of the securities, and that his brother came to his aid. The gratuity fund amounted to about $2,000,000. Richard Whitney was custodian of the fund.

"Was a demand made on you by the gratuity fund committee of the Stock Exchange in November, 1937, for the return of the securities?" Mr. McCall asked.

"That was done," Mr. Whitney replied.

"When that demand was made they were pledged for loans by your firm with the Corn Exchange Bank?"

"That is true."

"When the demand was made on you for the return, you couldn't do it?"

"No, I had to borrow the money."

"Were you solvent when the demand was made on you in November, 1937?"

"Looking back on it now, it would seem we were not."

"How did you get the money to redeem the loans?"

"I borrowed it."

"Did you write the Corn Exchange Bank in November, 1937, about redeeming the securities?"

"Yes, I borrowed the money from my brother—$1,082,000—and returned the securities to the gratuity fund."

"Was that a personal loan by your brother to the firm or to yourself?"

"To me personally. That explains why it is not reflected in the books of the firm."

Mr. McCall opened the hearing by questioning Mr. Whitney about the so-called Richard Whitney "control account," into which securities from clients' accounts were transferred after it was created on Feb. 16, 1937.

"Mr. Whitney, I know you are not attempting to avoid responsibility," Mr. McCall said. "All I want to get at is this—who helped you in this?"

"No one," Mr. Whitney replied firmly. "No one in the world had anything to do with opening that account except myself. No one suggested it to me."

Mr. Whitney testified he thought he was solvent in February, 1937, when the control account was created.

"Was it necessary to set up this account in order not to show insolvency?" Mr. McCall asked.

"That was not in my mind."

"Do you know that the establishment of the control account had the effect of concealing the true reflection of the financial condition of the firm at that time?"

"Unquestionably it showed a wrong condition," Mr. Whitney responded.

"Don't you mean it concealed a wrong condition," Mr. McCall said, accenting the word "concealed."

Mr. Whitney nodded. "Yes," he agreed. "It concealed a wrong condition."

The broker admitted, also, that the transfer of his clients' securities to the control account hid the fact that the securities were being used for other purposes.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices exhibited a firm tone today as the European tension relaxed and traders were also encouraged by the better Wall Street action. Trading was active and profit taking sales were readily absorbed. Industrials were in good demand, especially coals, tobaccos and steels. Central European bonds rallied sharply, German liens gaining about four points. Trans-Atlantic seeurities finished generally higher and home rails and mining issues held steady.

Paris: International securities moved irregularly with Suez Canal advancing more than 800 francs and Royal Dutch gained about 20. Rentes finished 10 centimes down to 30 higher and the industrial group was generally firm at higher prices.

Liverpool: Support in cotton futures was restricted by the dullness of textiles but firmness of overseas markets attracted buying. Closing quotations were 1 to 2 points net higher.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future, 10.00; export, 9.95-.98. Tin steady; spot and nearby, 41.50-62½; futures, 41.62½. Lead steady; spot, New York, 4.50-55; East St. Louis, 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future, 4.25. Iron, No. 2, f.o.b. eastern Pa., 25.00; Buffalo, 24.00; Alabama, 20.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 pc., 20.000. Antimony, spot, 15.75. Quicksilver, 72.50-74.00. Platinum, pure, 36.00 nom. Wolframite, 22.00 nom.

Celotex Corporation

Celotex Corporation reported for three months ended Jan. 31, 1938, the first quarter of its fiscal year, net profit of $8,463, after all charges, compared with net of $268,331 earned in like period last year. No undistributed profits tax necessary in either period. Net sales for the quarter $1,818,943, compared with $2,236,-366 for the like period a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
100 3¾s '43-40 June	106.7	106.7	106.7
6 3½s '43-41 Mch	107.11	107.5	107.11
6 3¼s '41	107.31	107.31	107.31
16 3¼s '46-44	108.2	107.30	108.2
1 4s '54-44	112.28	112.26	112.26
2 2¾s '47-45	104.17	104.17	104.17
4 2¾s '56-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 3s '48-46	108.31	108.31	108.31
56 3½s '49-46	106.26	106.22	106.23
1 4¼s '52-47	117.7	117.7	117.7
35 2½s '48	101.19	101.19	101.19
15 2½s '53-49	100.8	100.4	100.5
12 2¾s '54-51	101.19	101.17	101.19
1 3s '55-51	104.13	104.13	104.13
90 2½s '60-55	102.16	102.11	102.16
12 2¾s '59-56	101.8	101.7	101.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	104.5	104.5	104.5

Home Owners' Loan

2 2½s '49-39	101	101.31	101.31
2 2¼s '44-42	101.31	101.31	101.31
4 3s '52-44	104.1	104	104.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb P Wrap 5s'48	36	36	36
8 Alleghany 5s '44	61¼	61	61¼
1 Alleghany 5s '49	55	55	55
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	29	29
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104½	105
13 Am & For P5s 2030	50	50	50
14 AmICOChem 5½s'49	102	103	103
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101¼	101¾
30 Am T&T 3¼s'61	102	101¾	102
4 Am T Pdr cv '50	100½	99	99
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Arm Del 4s'55	92	91⅜	91⅝
35 AT&SF 4s'95	104½	103⅝	104
3 AT&SF 4s'95 reg	100	100	100
7 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	101	100⅝	101
1 AC Line 4½s'64	64	64	64
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	22	22	22
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	21	21	21
9 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	55	55	55
16 B&O rfg 6s'95	23	22¾	23
18 B&O 1st 5s'48	49½	48¾	49
18 B&O rfg 5s'95	21	20¼	20⅝
4 B & O 5s'96 P	20	19¾	20
5 B&O 5s 200 D	19½	19½	19½
46 B&O cv 4½s'60	17¼	16½	16⅝
9 B&O 4s'48	47¼	47	47¼
2 B&O4sPLEA&WV '41	38	38	38
1 B&O 5s P W '50	32½	32½	32½
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	98½	98	98½
5 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117½	117½	117½
2 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	127¾	127¾	127¾
1 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Beth Stl 3½s'52	87½	87	87½
1 BostonAMe 5s'37	31¼	30½	31¼
7 Bkly Edis 3½s'6	104	104	104
6 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	47	46½	47
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	100	100	100
15 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	100¾	100½	100½
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	21¾	21	21½
5 Bush Term 5s '55	35½	35½	35½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	86½	86½	86½
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114	114	114
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¾	112¾	112¾
14 Can Nor 6½s '46	121¼	121	121
30 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Pac 5s'54	94½	94½	94½
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	94	94	94
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	94	94	94
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	89	89	89
15 Can Pac 4s perp	77½	76¾	77½
20 Can Foundry 6s '41	100¼	100	100
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9	8⅝	9
6 Can Ill E & G 5s '51	95½	94½	94½
3 Can NY Pow 3¾s '62	104½	104½	104½
3 Cen Ind 4s '49	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26	26	26
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	24½	24½	24½
2 ChampionP&P 4¾s '50	101½	101½	101½
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	92⅞	92½	92⅞
7 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	98½	98	98
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	90	89½	90
13 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99½	99	99½
33 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	100⅞	100½	100½
7 Chi & Ei Ill 5s '51	113⅝	113½	113½
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16¾	15½	16¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	5	5	5
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9½	9½
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3¼	3¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s '87	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
80 ChiaNW cv 5s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8	8
2 ChiaNW4½s 2037C	8¼	7¾	7¾
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¼	4	4
5 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7	7	7
3 C T H &SE 1st 5s'60	43	43	43
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106½	106½	106½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	86	86	86
1 Childs Co 5s '43	59¼	59¼	59¼
10 Cinn Gas & El 3½'66	104½	104½	104½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
4 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105	105	105
13 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110⅛	110½
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82	82	82
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	74	73¾	74
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	71¼	72
19 Col & So 4½s '80	35	35	35
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	91½	91½
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101½	101½	101½
2 Comwlth &Sou 4½s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
42 Con Oil 3½s '51	98⅝	98½	98⅝
2 Consum Pw 3¾s '65	107⅝	107½	107½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104½	104¼	104½
13 Consum Pw 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Crane Co 3¼s '51	102	102	102
7 Cuba RR 7½s '46	50	48¼	49½
1 Cuba RR 6s '46	40	40	40
2 DCRE 5s '51	108	108	108
4 D&RG 4s '36	12	11¾	11¾
3 D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
2 Det Ed 5s '52	109	109	109
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	106	106	106
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	104	104	104
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Erie rfg 4s '67	13	12¾	13
19 Erie rfg 5s 75	13	12¾	12¾
3 Erie 1st 4s 96	39⅝	39½	39½
2 Erie gen Lien 4s 96	21	21	21
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	50	50	50
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	5½	5¼	5¼
10 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101	100½	100½
3 Gen Mot Ac 3¾s 51	103	102⅝	103
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21	21	21
11 Goodrich 4¼s 56	92½	92	92½
3 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor Ry 3¼s 52	95⅝	95¼	95⅛
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	79¾	79¾	79¾
25 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	102¾	102½	102¾
69 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	90½	89½	90⅛
50 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	88	85½	88
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	85	85	85
2 Gulf St Util 4s 66	103	103	103
6 Gulf St Utl 4½s 66	103¾	103½	103½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	70	70	70
5 Hocks V 4½s 99	116	116	116
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s 40	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	20	18½	18½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	45	43¾	43¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18	18	18
1 Ill Cen 4s '42	42½	42½	42½
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	37	37	37
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen 4s '66	32	31½	31½
14 IC&C1&NO 5s '63A	35¼	34	35½
1 IC&CSt.L&NO 4½s '63	33	33	33
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Inland St 3¾s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	56	56
2 Interb Rtf 6s '56	56	56	56
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	61¼	61¼	61¼
26 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82½	81½	81½
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	51½	51½	51½
1 Int T&T 5s '55	55	55	55
10 Jones&LfnStl4½s '61	92¾	92½	92½
2 KCFtSM&M 4s '36 ct	22½	21	22¾
14 K C South 5s '50	58½	57¾	58
1 K C South 3s '50	65	65	65
1 Kans O&E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	76	76	76
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	103	102¾	102¾
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	99	99	99
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	57½	58½
6 H L S & M 83½s '97reg	92½	92½	92½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Lex Av E 5s '65	115	115	115
12 Loews 3½s '46	97	97	97
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94	94	94
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	84	84	84
40 Louis & N un 4s 40	101⅛	100⅜	100⅜
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78	78	78
3 Lou&NAtlKnx&C4s'55	107	107	107
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	23¼	23½	23½
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	22½	21½	22½
10 McK&Mck Kob 5½s'50	99½	99½	99½
1 MidlRy&L 5s '61B	100½	100½	100½
1 M&S L en 5s'34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 M-K-Texas 4s'49	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	58	58	58
1 M-K-Tex 4s'62B	34	34	34
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49			
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¾	19¾	19¾
9 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½
3 MonWPaPub3½s'56	102½	102	102½
2 MonWPa Pub 3½s '65	92½	92½	92½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99½	99½	99½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	23½	22½	23½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Newark Gas 5s '48	119	119	119
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '00	107	107	107
1 N Orl Term 5s '53	50	50	50
1 NY & Long Br 4s '41	99	99	99
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56	55	55½
21 NYC 4½ 2013 A	49½	48½	49¼
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49½	48	48
3 NYC&HR 4½s '97	84½	84½	84½
8 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85½	85½	85½
1 NYC Ls 5h 3½s '98	62	62	62
3 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	45¾	45	45
17 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	37	35½	36
5 NY Dock Co 5s '38	51½	50	51½
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51¾	51	51
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104	104	104
6 NY Edison 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NYNHaH cv 6s '48	18	17½	18
2 NYNHaH 4½s '67	18¼	18½	18½
2 NYNHaH 4s '57	7¾	8¼	8¼
7 NY Steam 6s '47	106	106	106
23 NY Tel 4½s '39	106	105¾	105⅞
6 NY Tel 3½s '67	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Am Co 6s '61	115½	115½	115½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101⅝	101½	101⅝
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s'43	103½	103½	103½
14 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68	68⅛	68
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	84	84	84
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52	51	52
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	103⅞	103½	103⅞
5 OklaG&E 3¾s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	100	99½	100
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	105½	105¼	105½
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 Pac T&T 3½s '66B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
5 Para Pict 3½s '47	68	68	68
1 Pen Ohio Del 4½s'77	98	98	98
21 Pen P & Le 4½s '61	95½	95	95¾
6 Pen Co 4s '63	88	88	88
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	115	115	115
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	96	96	96
28 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	80	79	79¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	90	89½	90
4 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	89	88½	88½
8 Pen RR 4s '48	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Pen RR 3½s '70	81	81	81
12 Pen RR 3½s '52	78¾	78	78¾
10 Peoria &PekUn5½'74	104½	104½	104½
33 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¼	104¾	105¼
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14	14	14
1 PCC & St L 4½s '70A	103½	103½	103½
5 PCC & St L 5s '75 B	102½	102½	102½
5 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	87½	87½	87½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	38¼	38¼	38¼
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	51¼	50½	50½
7 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	11½	11	11½
2 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	106	106	106
1 Radio Keith 6s 41	61½	61½	61½
6 Readg 4½s 97 A	75	74½	75
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	74	74	74
7 Rem Rand 4½s 56	94	94	94
3 Republic Steel 5½s 54	104¼	104¼	104¼
72 Republic Steel 4½s61	79½	79½	79½
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	90	90	90
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	33	33	33
1 Rutland 4½s 41 st	10½	10½	10½
5 StLRM&Pac 5s 55	65	65	65
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	10½	10½	10½
6 StLSF 5s 01 cl A	9¼	9	9
7 St L S F 4½s 78	9½	9½	9½
1 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 StL S F 4s 50 A	11¾	11½	11½
14 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	9⅝	9¾	9¾
5 St L S W 5s 52	17	17	17
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	55	55	55
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	30	29½	30
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5¼	5¼	5¼
14 Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	3½	3½	3½
27 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅜	101	101⅛
3 Simmons 4s '52	83	83	83
5 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	93½	93½	93½
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
18 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42½	42¼	42¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s '81	42½	42	42¼
15 So Pac rfg 4s '50	42½	41¾	41¾
15 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67	66¾	67
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52⅞	52	52⅞
9 South Ry 6½s '56	41½	40¼	40¼
1 So Ry gen 6s '56	40½	40½	40½
19 So Ry gen 4s '56	34¾	34¾	34
6 S W Gas&El 4s '60	103	102¾	102¾
18 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	101⅞	102
2 Studebkr 6s cv '45	60¾	60	60
2 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	100	100	100
1 Ten El Pow 6s '57A	80½	80½	80½
1 T P RR A & L 5s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Texark Fi Sh 5½s '50	77½	77½	77½
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Third Ave 5s '37	73¾	73¼	73¼
11 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6	6	6
8 Third Ave 4s '60	29	28	29
65 TideWatAs4½s'52	101½	101⅜	101⅛
1 Tren G&E 5s '49	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	107	107	107
17 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	110	110
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102½	102½	102½
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	77	76¾	76¾
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	67	66	66
7 US Rub 5s '47	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	82¾	82½	82¾
1 Util P&L 5s '59	48	48	48
4 Va El&Pow 4s '55 A	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	102½	102	102½
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	49¾	49¾	49¾
11 Wabash 2d 5s '39	26¼	24¼	24¼
9 Walker H 4½s '45	103	103	103
4 Walwrth 4s '55	69	67½	67¾
3 Wash Term 3½s '45	107½	107½	107½
10 West Md 4s '52	80½	80½	80½
11 Western Un 5s '51	55	54½	54½
10 Western Un 5s '60	52½	52	52
3 West Shore 4s 2361	55¾	55¾	55¾
22 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	84¼	84	84
2 Wis Pub Ser 4½s	105	105	105
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	98½	98½	98½

Foreign Bonds

7 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	44½	44½	44½
5 Akerhus 5s '63	100½	100½	100½
3 Antioquia 7s 'A5A	63½	63	63½
22 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	85½	85½	85½
18 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85	85	85
2 Argentine 4½s '71	92	92	92
18 Australia 5s'55	102½	101½	101½
40 Australia 5s '57	102½	101½	101½
7 Australia 4½s'56	99	99	99
5 Austria 7s '57	33	32¾	33
5 Belgium 7s '56	110	110	110
15 Belgium 6½s '49	103⅞	103	103
7 Belgium 6s '55	101½	101½	101½
3 Berlin City 6s '58	19	19	19
2 Berl City El 6½s'51	28	28	28
6 Brazil 8s '41	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 Brazil 6½s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	15	15	15
10 Brisbane 5s '58	98¾	98	98¾
15 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	57½	56¾	56¾
2 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	58½	58½	58½
1 Bmn Alt 4½s4½s'78	61½	61½	61½
5 Bulgaria 7s '67	31½	31¼	31¼
4 Canada 5s '52	110¼	110¼	110¼
74 Canada 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
12 Canada 3¼s '61	101	100½	100½
1 Canada 3s '67	95	95	95
5 Canada 3½s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Canada 2¾s '44	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	14	14	14
6 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	13¾	14
14 Chile 6s '60	16¼	16	16¼
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan	16	16	16
7 Chile 6s '61 Sept	16¾	16	16¾
2 Chile 6s '63	16½	16½	16½
8 Chilean Mun 7s '60	13	12¾	13
29 Copenhag 5s '52	97	96½	96½
13 Copenhag 4½s '53	96	95¼	95¼
6 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	50¾	50	50¾
2 Costa Rica 7s '51	20	20	20
15 Cuba 5½s '45	74	73¾	73¾
15 Cuba 5s (1914) '49A	104	103½	103½
9 Czecho 8s '51	63¼	63½	63½
1 Czecho 8s '52	64	64	64
27 Denmark 5s '42	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
5 Denmark 5½s '55	100¼	100½	100½
25 Denmark 4½s '62	100	99⅞	99⅞
3 Estonia Rep 7s '67	98	98	98
1 Fiat 7s '46	94½	94⅛	94⅛
4 French 7½s '41	103⅜	103½	103⅜
5 Ger C Ag BkSs'38Apr	32	31	32
26 Ger Gov 5½s'65	25¾	25	25¼
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	31¼	31½	31⅜
20 GtCntlRlPap4½s'50	79¼	79¼	80¼
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105	105	105
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
14 Italy 7s 1951	75	74½	74½
5 Japan 6½s '54	75½	75½	75½
5 Mex 4s '49 asmd '54	25	24¾	24¾
13 Milan City 6½s '52	87¾	87½	87½
23 N Sou Wales 5s '57	100¾	100¾	100¾
23 N Sou Wales 5s '58	100	99⅞	100
1 Nord Ry 6½s '50	88½	88½	88½
10 Norway 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
10

172,000 Used Cars Estimated Sold In National Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—First reports on the result of the National Used Car Exchange week, as compiled by the Automotive Daily News, a trade paper, indicated that more than 172,000 used cars were sold during the week's drive. The total was more than three times the usual weekly turnover.

With used cars off their hands, dealers expected to be able, with the cash the sales afforded, to take on new cars and devote their energy to selling them. This, if it works out, will mean that the auto industry will have started out of its current slump.

Gross sales of used cars during the campaign amounted to $50,000,000. Unit sales reported included: General Motors, 65,000; Ford, 57,000 Chrysler, 30,000; and independents, 20,000.

In New York City 10 dealers showed increases in used car sales and five told of decreases. In Boston 40 per cent more used cars were sold and 15 per cent more new cars. In Chicago, while used car sales were excellent, dealers were more cheered by showrooms crowded for the first time in months, an indication that more new car sales might follow. In Cleveland used car sales were up approximately 33 per cent over the previous week. In Atlanta, Ga., dealers reported as great a volume of used car sales during the week as they had had during all of February.

Arnold Begins Duties

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Thurman W. Arnold, Yale professor, began his duties today as the new chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division. He succeeds Robert H. Jackson, who was named Solicitor General.

General Classified

FOR RENT

FOR RENT — Newly Equipped Tea Room; beautifully situated overlooking Root River next to Century Old Mill Site. One Mile from Racine, Wisconsin, on Highway 38; Attractive Features—Skating, dancing, canoeing, swimming. Address B. M. H., Ye Olde Mille, Route 3, Box 39, Racine, Wisconsin. Phone Jackson 1496.

SALESMEN WANTED

OPPORTUNITY for experienced salesman or junior executive. Our men are making good incomes selling the famous Thos. D. Murphy Line of exclusive repeat advertising to business men. Permanent connection with real future. Want reliable full time man. Year 'round work. Liberal weekly commissions, also bonus. Territory rights protected. Record sales being made right now. Elaborate line of good-will advertising including copyrighted calendars, paper and metal specialties, leather and advertising pencils. Write today giving business experience, age, and three business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ONE or two business girls share beautifully furnished apartment, modern elevator apartment house; own room. Plaza 3-4794, N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 3632.

FOR LEASE

PORTLAND, MAINE—Best retail location; four-story brick building, about 1365 square feet. Write Box T-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

RESIDENCE, 12 rooms, can easily be remodeled for apartments or suitable for a rest home; low price. Inquire G. W. FOX, Penacook, N. H.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

ARE YOU satisfied with your Western New York distribution? Can handle additional line. Contact us for representation.
McCOY & DEANE
623 Case Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods.
NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, 551 Fifth Avenue; full or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILLIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO
Small size, late model, consider reasonable offer. Box S-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 505 Beacon St.—Attractive large room, sleeping porch, connecting bath and shower; near The Mother Church COM. 8976.

BOSTON, MASS., 906 Beacon St.—Sunny, clean, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred; near subway. COM. 7942.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1752 East 18th St.—Furnished room in private home; reasonable; Kingshighway-Brighton Line. Tel. Dewey 9-0833.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Private bath, shower; sunny double and single corner rooms; garage; meals optional. 1329 Ingraham St., N. W. Randolph 2957.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dupont Circle Vicinity—Single and double rooms or apts., constant hot water. 1739 P Street, NO. 9784.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR—18 years' experience, honest and conscientious; city or country. Write Box K-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TORONTO, ONT.—Charlotte Watson, Senior Certificate London College, England, teacher of elocution, dramatic art. KE 1893 312 Lauder Ave.

VOCAL instruction. Lamperti method; beginners accepted; write for appointment. HOBART HAWKSLEY (Soloist), Studio, 816 Steinway Hall, W. 57th, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU national advertisers phone National 3142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1018 18TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Going to Build This Spring?
Come in and tell me what you have in mind. Doubtless I can help you work out plans, loans, terms.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
334 Investment Bldg. DIstrict 9246

MAINE

BANGOR

Rines
42 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

CURRAN CO. BOOT SHOP
72 MAIN STREET
NEW SHOES
IN
Red Cross, Walk-Over and Selby

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

LAMEY WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

PERMANENTS
Wireless
Eugene Machineless
DAVIS BEAUTY SALON
Helen V. Emery, Prop.
79 Park St. Phone 1666

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We're Celebrating!
Our 64th Anniversary Sale
Ours was a fine store 64 years ago . . . it's a finer store today. We've tried to keep pace with progress by giving outstanding values of the highest quality at the right prices. Attend this great sale and save on new Spring apparel and accessories

Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
500 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

MAINE

PORTLAND

WATCHES
Accurate Time Beautiful Designs
Guaranteed Dependable
$25.00 up
Carter Brothers Co.
JEWELERS
521 Congress St., Portland, Me.

CHIPMAN'S
CHOICEST FOODS
MEATS
VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
574 Congress St. Phone 2-3771

Main Office 315 Park Ave. Tel. 2-1986
Branch Office 122 High St. Tel. 2-5871
"The Best Since 1820"
PORTLAND LEHIGH FUEL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oils—Wood

Life Insurance
ANNUITIES
General Insurance
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke, Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Ask to See Our Nontarnishable
CHEST *for* SILVER
made in 3 sizes
$5.00—$6.00—$10.00
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress St., Portland, Maine

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
SOCONY RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

● *Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?*
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
● FRED COLTON ●
73 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
Harper Method Shop
9 PARK STREET Phone 2301
Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
Wilbur Coon Shoes

TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Peccary Pigskin
SLIP-ON GLOVES
and easy-to-wash!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

MICHEL'S
Spring Opening of
DRESSES and MILLINERY
Is Now On
Come In and Look Around
MORRILL BLDG.

Cheer Up the Home by Replacing the Wornouts with Something New from
E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers
36 Third Street Tel. 356

AFTERNOON TEA
Served From 3 to 5 at
DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG.
Breakfast Served—Fountain Service

Farnham's
LOTHROP-FARNHAM COMPANY
WEARING APPAREL
and FOOTWEAR
Dover, N. H. On the Bridge

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73
158 WASHINGTON ST.
The Place to Buy Good Things to Eat
WE DELIVER

LET US TUNE UP YOUR CAR FOR SPRING AND SUMMER DRIVING
Complete Service on Your Car
Call 57
TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Paris Comes to 855 Elm Street
And the crowds are coming to Leavitt's Spring Opening—to see the lovely high-in-style—low-in-price fashions of a new and exciting season. You'll want to see them, too.
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

TYPEWRITER?
Always glad to explain to you about the different makes helping you to find the one best suited to your needs.
Repairing expertly done
New Hampshire Typewriter Co.
14 Hanover St.

P. J. CAMPBELL
REAL ESTATE
Special Offers
Lake Winnepesaukee, very attractive nicely furnished home, beautiful grounds and scenery, sandy bathing beach; large living room, fireplace, electric kitchen, furnace heat; 4 sleeping rooms, screened in porches.
Sunapee Lake, two fine camps with boat houses and boats. Also Country estates and city homes.
1013 Valley St. Tel. 2115-M

JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized *Chases Carbon*
24 Hour Service
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Corner Brook and Elm Streets

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Watch and Jewelry Repairs
Bring Them In—Have the Work Expertly Done at the Lowest Possible Cost.
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
"Dependable Jewelers"
920 ELM STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New
Univex CINE *8* $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

Spring Opening
COATS, HATS, DRESSES, SUITS
Really Loveliest Clothes in Years
JAMES W. HILL CO.

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

NASHUA

GATE CITY CLEANSING CO.
Cleansing
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleansing
Fur Storage
8 Water St. Tel. 170

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

NEW YORK

N. Y. CITY—Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

BOOKS' OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House Street Gaspee 4060

Imperial Fur Shop
Your Old Fur Coat Restyled Into a New 1938 Cape
We will gladly Call at your home TEL. DE. 4636
For $7.50 only Lining included
334 Westminster St., Kinsley Bldg.

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Select Your Spring and Easter Ensembles at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
. . . and Millner Quality Costs No More!
TELEPHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Kay Dunhill Frocks
3.98 5.98 7.98
Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.

Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

W. G. Sebastian Co., Inc.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Spring Showing of Wearables for Women Misses Children
Coats, Suits and Dresses and Accessories

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
Modern Rug Cleaning
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of
DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Advanced Spring Showing
in
WOMEN'S and MISSES' WEARING APPAREL

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.
We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street
HENRY BROS., Inc.
◆
Goodyear Tires
◆
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR
"A Merchandising Service That Enables You to Buy With Satisfaction"
ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. Johnson, Mgr.

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Printing
STATIONERY
Williams Printing Company
111 N. Fourth Street

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.
Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9854

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
"Stylecrest" "Hudsonia"
Two Famous "Bay" Suits for Men

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10. for $7.50 Reg. $8.50. for $6.00
Reg. $7.50. for $5.00 Reg. $6.50. for $4.25
Regular $5.00. for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. Werner Hardware Co. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 2230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

You Never Pay More at Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
QUALITY—SERVICE
LOW PRICES
These are offered to you at the "Bay"

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Listen in to The "Bay" Food Forum
Broadcast over CJRC at 10:10 a.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in March. Bridget Cook will tell you all about meats and their uses in Menu Planning.

Hudson's Bay Company
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

NOVA SCOTIA

DARTMOUTH

"ENGLISH YARNS"
—*Yarns That Bear Repeating*—
QUALITY YARNS AT REASONABLE PRICES
Mrs. Margaret Monchier
2 Pine St., Dartmouth, N. S.
Tel. Har. 694

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS
"Why Take Chances?"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm." Eighty-two years of successful business career.
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All flat work finished
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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TORONTO (Continued)

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM. London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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ENGLAND

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Masks?

All de things dat makes folks fuss
Aint no actch'al part ob us—
Way down deep inside we'll find
Folks is apt to all be kind.
Sometimes 'pears to me we'se wearin'
Masks dat hides how true we'se carin'!

—Minny M. Ayers

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Illyricum

In writing from Corinth to the Romans (whom he had not yet visited) concerning the extent of the preaching which he had carried out up to this point, the Apostle Paul makes the statement that "from Jerusalem, and round about Illyricum, I have fully preached the gospel of Christ" (Rom. 15:19).

The territory of Illyricum, to which he here refers, was a Roman province which lay along the eastern shore of the Adriatic, being to the north of Thrace and to the west of Macedonia. Though rough and mountainous, the province contained a number of not inconsiderable towns; but there remains an open question as to whether or not the apostle evangelized these, since his statement could be read as implying no more than that during the course of his far-flung missionary work he had reached the borders of Illyricum.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Hollywood, California, reader shares this rare bit of humor:

YSA *XUGNYUQ ZNJAL YSA VUQQAVY IQUGOGVNDYNUG UE YSA VSDXINUG LBDYAQ'L GDXA DL *LUGRD *SAGNA. PDLY DOYOXG N SADQM YSA *VSNVDZU PDML IQUGUOGV-NGZ NY "*LOVSD *SUGAR." HA DQA OLNGZ WUYS IG *SUPPR-HUUM.

A Rebus

This is shared by a Chicago puzzler. The rebus below represents a 5-letter word, and the lines give a clue:

M
M M
M M
M M

The clouds race by in arched sky
And up above a kite I spy
As wild as a hare I feel
As against sharp winds myself I steel.

Letter Changing

Here's one that's a bit different. Try changing ELM to OAK in the usual manner, BUT—make the change so that it will involve another tree, the FIR. It can be done in 8 moves.

Three Travelers

This is shared by a North Vernon, Indiana, reader. Three travelers start out at the same time, 8 a. m. One man, walking, travels 4 miles an hour, and reaches his destination at 6 p. m. Another, on bicycle, reaches his destination at noon. The third, in an automobile, reaches the same destination at 9 a. m. How far did they travel?

Fun With Synonyms

Again we start the week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off correctly:

1	match	brilliance	
2	apparatus	situation	
3	crowd	equal	1
4	luster	medal	
5	clemency	mechanism	
6	mantle	associate	
7	badge	mass	
8	mate	cloak	
9	jumble	mercy	
10	place	mixture	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. American and British oil properties in Mexico.
2. Because Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Governor of the New Province of Austria, and members of his Cabinet, had flown from Vienna to Berlin to attend.
3. The present Reichstag has been dissolved, and the vote on April 10 will elect members of the Reichstag representing the new Pan-Germany.
4. He asked the Reichstag for "another four years."
5. The Cabinet Council has decided that German sections of Czechoslovakia shall be administered by German nationals.
6. Russia and France.
7. Lithuania yielded on all points; and diplomatic relations are to be restored.
8. Barcelona, where the casualities already are reported to exceed 3000.
9. Premier Negrin, on behalf of the Loyalist Government, has appealed to France that if prompt aid is not forthcoming, the Insurgents will be victorious.
10. Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large in Shanghai, says that the policy will be maintained.
11. A conference on joint action aimed at aggression.
12. No; he said there would be no such retreat.
13. A survey shows that in 11 representative cities, the cost of welfare equals at least two thirds of the total tax collections. (In Cincinnati and St. Paul, welfare costs exceeded total tax revenue in 1936.)
14. Eighteen men were executed and three were imprisoned.
15. John L. Lewis in a radio speech branded American political leaders as "incompetent."

True Religion

If you try to do beautiful things, no matter how—with your brain or your fingers or anything inside you . . . you'll be following the true religion.—W. J. Locke.

Leading a Dog's Life

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.
"Well, Out With It!"

"Have a Sip?"

"Remember—Twice a Day!"

In Lighter Vein

Improvement

"How is Duffer getting on with his golf?"

"Pretty well. He hit a ball in one today!"

Hm-m!

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughters in the different languages.

He replied, "No, indeed, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

The One Thing Needful

Told at an Edinburgh golf club dinner: Jock and Sandy were playing a match one day, and the following conversation was overheard on one of the greens:

Jock: "How many strokes have you played?"

Sandy: "I'm nae sure, but I ken you've played six."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

A Soft Answer

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "do you realize that you have forgotten that this is my anniversary?"

"Yes, dearie, I did forget it," replied the husband. "Isn't it natural that I should? There isn't really anything about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were when I first met you."

What They Say

A Champion Speaks

"I take no alcohol, never smoke, and drink no coffee."—Sonja Henie.

New Beatitude

"Blessed is he who is animated with a high resolve and is found following that purpose."—Ben Douglas.

For Others

"In using your particular gifts for the good of others there is a joy which you cannot have, and never will have, in any other way."—Bishop of London.

Ahem!

"What is an Englishman's real ambition in life? I asked this question 20 years ago, and the answer is still the same: It is to get a railway compartment to himself."—Major Beith.

In the Webster Household

"What is a high brow, Dad?"

"Usually just a big bluff."

Obsolete Metaphor

"Senator, don't you think you are trying to rise too rapidly in your political career?" asked the constituent.

"No," replied Senator Tarheel: "Remember, the poet wrote: 'The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight.'"

"Yes," Senator; "but that was written long ago, before they had tall buildings with modern elevators."

His Alibi

An Italian having applied for citizenship, was being examined in the naturalization court.

"Who is the President of the United States?"

"Mr. Rosfelt."

"Who is the Vice-President?"

"Mr. Garter."

"If the President should go away, who then would act as President?"

"Mr. Garter."

"Could you be President?"

"No."

"Why."

"Mister, you 'scuse, please. I vera busy—worka da mine."

Somesense Rhymes

Though books of history foretell
That tyrants totter, kings may fall,
A President is soon to yell,
With other Democrats, "Play ball!"

Quotation for Today

STILL to ourselves in every place consign'd
Our own felicity, we make or find.

—OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. The seizure of what, valued at $400,000,000, brought the Mexican Government into the news on March 19?

2. Why did Field Marshal Göring, President of the German Reichstag, call the session on March 18 "the most noteworthy we have held in the new Reich"?

3. Why is Germany to join in the Austrian plebiscite on April 10?

4. How much time does Hitler ask to complete "the tasks ahead in the Greater Reich"?

5. What action by Czechoslovakia has eased the tension with regard to Germany?

6. What nations have promised to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia if she is attacked?

7. What was the result of the Polish ultimatum to Lithuania?

8. What large city in Spain is the latest victim of merciless bombings by Insurgents?

9. Which side seems to have the advantage in Spain today?

10. Does Japan plan to maintain the Open Door policy in China?

11. To what conference is Soviet Russia inviting all powers other than Japan, Italy, and Germany?

12. In his recent statement on America's foreign policy, did Secretary of State Hull outline a gradual withdrawal from the Far East?

13. Why do expenditures for relief threaten to ruin American cities?

14. What was the result of Moscow's recent and greatest treason trial?

15. What speech by what American Labor leader is interpreted as a split with the New Deal?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

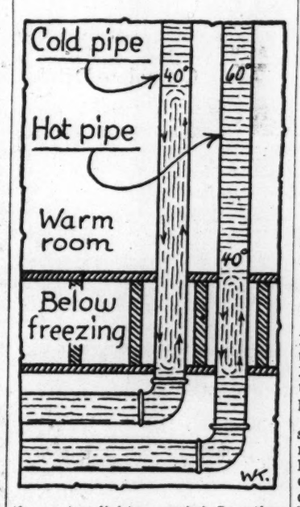
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Hot Water Pipes Freeze Before Cold Water Pipes?

Many householders who live in regions where the winter cold is severe, have observed the melancholy fact that hot water pipes sometimes freeze, even though cold water pipes, near by and parallel, and exposed to the same temperatures, do not freeze. This phenomenon has been cited to give weight to the fallacy that hot water freezes more quickly than cold water.

Hot water, of course, takes longer to freeze than does cold water, for the simple reason that it has more heat which must be lost before it can reach the freezing point. But hot water pipes often do freeze before cold water pipes, and the explanation lies in a peculiar characteristic of water.

As warm water cools, it becomes heavier, but upon reaching a temperature of approximately 39 degrees Fahrenheit, further cooling makes the water lighter again! In other words, water is heaviest or most dense at 39 degrees. Either heating or cooling water from this point makes it lighter.



If, for example, two water pipes, one hot and one cold, pass through a space between floors where the temperature is below freezing (the temperature in both the basement and in the room above being warmer than freezing) the change of weight of the water by cooling below 39 degrees will set up a circulation in each pipe. This circulation, or rising of the lighter water and falling of the heavier water, extends upward in each pipe only to the point where the water in the pipe is most dense—that is, where its temperature is 39 degrees.

In the warm water pipe, this temperature is much nearer the floor than in the cold water pipe. Consequently there is much less water circulating or moving in the hot water pipe. The hot water pipe, then, freezes first because a small amount of water freezes more quickly than a large amount of water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

A Higher Power

One of the generals of Frederick the Great once declined an invitation to the King's dinner, explaining that he had planned to receive Holy Communion the next morning.

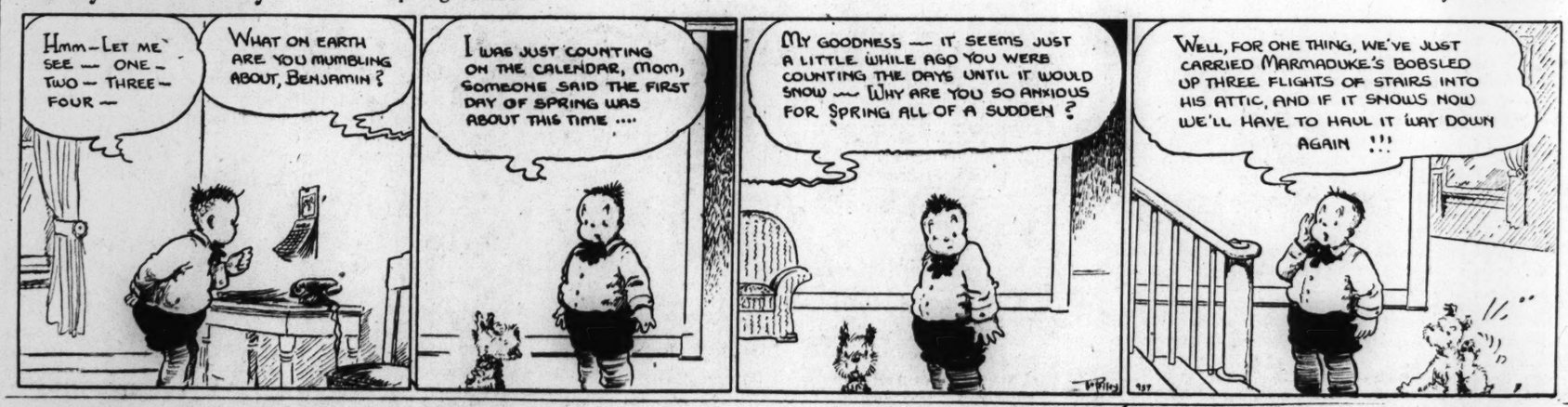
A few days later when he joined Frederick and his generals, the King and his guests began to jest him for his religious devotions and mock at his attendance at the Lord's Supper.

The old general rose, saluted the King, and told him quietly but firmly that there was a greater king than Frederick, and that he never allowed the Holy One to be insulted in his presence.

The assembly was aghast. Such a stern rebuke to this mighty sovereign might well cost the old general his life. But no anger appeared in Frederick's face, only an expression of deep longing. Arising from his place, he went to the side of the brave old man, grasped his hand firmly, and expressed his grief that he could not believe so strongly or confess his faith so courageously.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spring Is Here*

By LE PELLEY


HMM—LET ME SEE — ONE — TWO — THREE — FOUR —
WHAT ON EARTH ARE YOU MUMBLING ABOUT, BENJAMIN?
I WAS JUST COUNTING ON THE CALENDAR, MOM, SOMEONE SAID THE FIRST DAY OF SPRING WAS ABOUT THIS TIME ....
MY GOODNESS — IT SEEMS JUST A LITTLE WHILE AGO YOU WERE COUNTING THE DAYS UNTIL IT WOULD SNOW — WHY ARE YOU SO ANXIOUS FOR SPRING ALL OF A SUDDEN?
WELL, FOR ONE THING, WE'VE JUST CARRIED MARMADUKE'S BOBSLED UP THREE FLIGHTS OF STAIRS INTO HIS ATTIC, AND IF IT SNOWS NOW WE'LL HAVE TO HAUL IT WAY DOWN AGAIN !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Nose Knows*

By CARMACK

When I woke up from a snooze this evening my sniffer told me somebody was eating a nice juicy apple-
So I hopped up and did a little investigating—
But nobody seemed to be eating anything—
The apple smell was awfully strong near the Boss, though, so I went to work on him—
soon got results, too— Wonder how many times he is going to pull that hiding-the-apple-behind-the-book stunt on me—He ought to know by this time that he can't fool my sniffer that way—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

San Francisco

There is a young Jewish girl who dances and does acrobatic work in a large night club in this city. Her brother plays in the orchestra at the same club. They are both orthodox Jews, and frequently mention their concern over the treatment to which Jews are subjected in certain countries.

One evening, recently, a party of five Germans came to the club and were seated near the dance floor. The little Jewess knew them at once, for the father of one of the girls in the party had been a German army officer and an active persecutor of the Jews.

Undeterred by this knowledge, the little Jewess went to her brother and told him to request the orchestra leader to play some German songs. The wish was granted, and for perhaps an hour the orchestra played and sang German songs. The group of Germans seemed to know that the favor was being performed for them, and they smiled their pleasure.

But the little Jewish girl has been smiling ever since.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Barbirolli, John (bär'-bĭ-rōl'-ĭ)—Conductor of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra.

Concha, Carlos (kär'-lōs kōn'-chä) — New Peruvian Chancellor.

Darányi, Kálmán (käl'-män dô'-rän-yĭ)—Premier of Hungary.

Gauss, Clarence E. (gŏs) — U. S. Consul General at Shanghai.

Iturbi, José (hô-sā' ē-tōōr'-bē)—Spanish pianist-conductor.

Iunian, Grigore (grē-gô'-rē ûn-yän')—Leader of the Radical Peasant Party in Rumania.

Jaggar, Dr. Thomas A. (jăg'-ẽr)—Hawaii's famed volcanologist.

Kalfus, Josef (yô'-sĕf käl'-fōōs) — Finance Minister of Czechoslovakia.

Koht, Halvdan (hälv'-dän kōt')—Norwegian Foreign Minister.

Wauchope, Sir Arthur Grenfell (grĕn'-fĕl wô'-kŭp) — Retiring High Commissioner of Palestine.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Czechoslovakia (chĕk'-ô-slô-vä'-kĭ-ȧ) — Country in Central Europe; formerly a part of Austria-Hungary.

Linz (lĭnts)—Hitler's birthplace in upper Austria, recently visited by Der Führer after Austria had been annexed to Germany.

Prague (präg) — Capital of Czechoslovakia. The Czech form is **Praha** (prä'-hä).

Key: ăle, chăotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ârm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ôld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; o͞ut, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Brevities

Toronto Star: Buttoned boots for men are no longer made, but the buttonhook manufacturer needn't despair. Spats will always be worn by men with big feet.

Washington Post: Why is it the average person can distinctly hear a clock tick across the room, yet can't hear the radio unless it's turned up to hog-calling volume?

St. Louis Star-Times: The height of something or other. A radio comedian perfecting the timing, to a split second, on a joke that's 200 years old.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The Monitor gives the correct pronunciation of the champion skater's name as Sonya Henie. Last autumn I heard the Chicago lads pronouncing it "Sucha Honey." We are using both in Hollywood.

A Rebus: M—arch (March).

Letter Changing: ELM, ell, all, all, air, FIR, far, oar, OAK.

Three Travelers: 40 miles.

Fun With Synonyms: Match.—equal; apparatus—mechanism; crowd—mass; luster—brilliance; clemency—mercy; mantle—cloak; badge—medal; mate—associate; jumble—mixture; place—situation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1938 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Barcelona and Lithuania

"MIGHT is not right," said Lithuania's Prime Minister in surrendering to the Polish ultimatum. The mothers of Barcelona may have echoed his words when General Franco's "knights of the air" rained bombs on their children. And every individual and nation which longs for peace might well take up the cry. For Barcelona and Lithuania, the latest focal points of the world's dis-ease, symbolize a barbaric might-makes-right attitude which is undermining not only all aspirations for peace but the very decencies on which civilization is founded.

Britain and France are officially protesting to General Franco. Protests may not appear immediately effective against this attitude, but they should be made. Those who know that might is not right must maintain that truth. Morality must be mobilized. If it is, ways will be found to carry it into effect. Perhaps the method adopted by ministers of the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal churches in the United States may prove more effective than governmental protests. These churchmen have appealed to the Roman Catholic clergy of America to use their influence to get General Franco to stop civilian bombing.

Cardinal O'Connell said in New York on Friday that General Franco is the defender of Christian civilization and could not have ordered the Barcelona bombings except as a military maneuver. From descriptions of the manner in which the bombers appeared to aim at crowded streets and subway entrances and to select rush hours for their attacks other observers have concluded that the most apparent "military objective" was civilian morale.

The bombings have looked like an effort to break behind-the-lines resistance and cause a collapse of the Loyalist Government. The very apologies for General Franco show that his friends recognize that moral forces may be roused which will more than offset any advantage from the Barcelona bombing. And there is good reason to believe that an appeal to him from the Roman Catholic clergy could save thousands of innocent people.

There is danger that repeated outrages will develop a callous acceptance of ruthlessness. Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain, China, Austria, and now Lithuania have tended to blur the sensibilities. It is true that right is not all on one side. It is true that force has also been used for selfish maintenance of unjust conditions. It is true that protests have been weakened by the protester's self-conviction of imperfect motives.

But let there be a searching of motives and let there be a determined effort to fix responsibility. The governments which permit civilian bombings cannot escape blame. Nor can those which sweep aside treaties by threats of force.

The Polish-Lithuanian crisis is not ended. Thousands of Poles are demanding that their Government seize the whole of Lithuania. It is possible that European stability would be more soundly based if Lithuania did not block the economic development of eastern Poland by restrictions on the use of the Niemen River and the Port of Memel. But seizures of territory make for more uneasiness and more instability. If might is accepted in place of right the whole world marches toward chaos. The only answer is an awakened understanding that right is right and carries ultimately its own might.

Some Preventive Relief

NOW that American communities in general are studying ways of meeting unemployment relief needs and at the same time holding down costs, a report on the experience of three localities that have found ways of doing this is timely.

West Virginia officials found that many relief clients would be employable if helped to overcome physical handicaps. After experiments on a smaller scale which indicated that rehabilitation could be accomplished at an average cost of $127, and that the persons aided could really get jobs, the state is now undertaking to restore from 3,000 to 5,000 persons a year to work in this way. It is estimated that the savings in relief payments for one year will more than pay the cost of making the recipients permanently self-supporting.

Most communities refuse to aid a person until he has stripped himself of everything he could possibly sell. In Milwaukee County, Wis., however, the relief department grants assistance on a loan basis where property can be taken as collateral. One man, for example, had a block of stock for which he had paid $800. Its market value had shrunk to $245, though likely to come back. The department helped him for three years. By that time he was able to sell the stock for $1,540, repay the $600 advanced to him in relief and use the remaining $940 while continuing to look for a permanent job.

Then there is the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Instead of reducing personnel to cut costs it tried increasing the administrative staff. It found that one group of case workers with an average of 108 families to look after managed to help their people to leave the relief rolls after an average of 6.8 months, while in another group with average case loads only ten more families per worker the average duration of relief was 10.2 months. The average cost per case in the group with the lighter case load, including administrative salaries, was $178.50, compared to $265.80 in the other group. An instance where it was good business to spend in order to save.

Mock Spring

Lenten ys come with love toune
With blosmen and with bridde roune.

OFFICIALLY, Spring has arrived, and while in much of the north temperate zone it is yet too early for the "blosmen" of which the poet speaks, the "briddes" can be heard gayly telling the world of joys at hand from the budding boughs of maple and ash, elm and hackberry. Southward from the Potomac and Ohio valleys, mocking bird, cardinal and Carolina wren, which have been more or less silent all winter, now pour forth their joyous carols. Even in New England, robins hop over greensward and bluebirds add a flash of color to the landscape, reflecting, as is their tradition, the bluest blue of the sky in back and wings and in the breast the red clay of the earth. The migration of the warblers is on.

Despite the vernal equinox, balmy days in March are but a harbinger of real spring to most of English-speaking North America—an earnest of joy to come. Even though balmy breezes may tempt one to shed his coat out-of-doors, he should be led neither to plant seed nor to look for wildflowers. Too early, it is, for either. Trillium, hepatica, adder's tongue, Dutchman's breeches, violet, and anemone hold their buds beneath the surface. Their time is weeks off.

Nor is it time either to let the furnace fire go out or to change suddenly to summer-weight garments. Spring is fickle. 'Tis well to enjoy its caresses, but forget not! It has a way of turning cold.

History Repeats at Hankow

BY A curious coincidence, Hankow, the metropolis of the Middle Yangtze Valley, which was the scene of the first effort at collaboration between Chinese nationalists and Communists in 1926-'27, is now witnessing a repetition of this experiment. It has become the main seat of the Chinese Government since the loss of Nanking, as it was the unofficial capital of Nationalist China in 1926-'27.

The circumstances of the two efforts at Koumintang-Communist co-operation are markedly different. The first effort was made during a rising tide of Chinese national consciousness, when a movement was under way that aimed at the unification of China and the abolition of foreign special privileges. The very success of this movement in bringing under its sway a large part of China carried within itself the seeds of schism between China's nationalist party, the Kuomintang, and its Communist allies.

The upsurge of Chinese nationalism was accompanied by turbulent mass outbreaks of peasants and laborers which were distasteful to the more moderate and conservative leaders of the Kuomintang, notably to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Russian influence, as symbolized in the presence of the potent high political advisor, Michael Borodin, was resented as an affront to China's newly developed sense of nationhood. During the latter part of 1927 a complete breach took place between the Kuomintang and the Communists; and the latter carried on for almost a decade a fierce class civil war against the new nationalist regime which established its capital at Nanking.

A period of dire crisis and adversity has prompted a renewal of the alliance which miscarried in 1927. It is possible that the present Kuomintang-Communist alliance will be more enduring than its predecessor. It is based on a certain community of interest. China needs Soviet airplanes, fliers and any other military help that may be available. It is clearly to the interest of the Soviet Union to prolong the struggle in China as long as possible. A too swift and easy victory of the Japanese might be the prelude to a drive against Outer Mongolia and Eastern Siberia.

At the same time, now as in 1927, there are elements of potential friction in the situation. The more conservative Kuomintang leaders may find Communist allies almost as embarrassing as Japanese enemies. There may be a temptation for each partner in the alliance to cast the blame for military defeats on the other. But at any rate, the experiment is being made; and no doubt some individual Chinese Kuomintang members and Communists who worked together in 1927 and then regarded each other as mortal enemies for a decade are again endeavoring, in the same Hankow surroundings, to find a common basis of agreement in the face of the grim menace from Japan.

AT GOOSE LAKE, IOWA, the only opponent of the present mayor who is running for re-election is his son. Seems he is catching right up with his father's footsteps.

By a Staff Artist

O, It Is Excellent to Have a Giant's Strength; But It Is Tyrannous to Use It Like a Giant.
—Shakespeare

By the Cornish Sea

Book News of the Day

CHILD of the Maine coast, Mary Ellen Chase always tunes her writing to the voice of the sea, but in her new book, DAWN IN LYONNESSE (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), it is the sea that 3,000 miles away crashes upon the black rocks of Cornwall. In Cornwall, older, wilder, and darker than her own land, she still finds a place native to her talent.

With a background of Cornish rock and sea and wind-swept country, "Dawn in Lyonnesse" briefly records the story of a hotel waitress who read the tale of Tristram and Iseult. Ellen Pascoe was 34 years old when the gentleman from America referred her to the red book in the drawing room of the Castle Hotel.

So Ellen read about Tristram who was sent to bring Iseult the Fair from Ireland to wed his uncle Mark. Remnants of King Mark's castle, she was told, were to be seen on the headland opposite the hotel terrace, and where the sea plunged over the ledges was perhaps the actual landing place of Tristram's boat; and away beyond the golf links, at the cave behind the waterfall, Tristram and Iseult had "mourned the fate of the sad Queen Dido."

* * *

What Ellen read in the book and what the American gentleman, who was an archaeologist, told her re-created her world. Her childhood had been spent in a fisherman's cottage at Land's End. Thence she had gone to St. Ives, where she and her friend Susan had cleaned fishs for the packers. Later, Ellen went to Bodmin Moor to care for her grandmother, and finally she found work at the hotel in Tintagel.

For years she had been engaged to Derek Tregonny in her home town, and now that she had her savings to add to his they were to be married at Michaelmas. Now, though she loved Derek, she doubted if she could share this fascinating new world of hers with him. She knew him as a kind though curt man, with his mind on his fishing nets, and no patience with fancies. So when the American gentleman went off to visit the wishing stone by Land's End and promised to wish for her, she asked silently that Derek might wake and share her new life.

* * *

Down at Land's End her friend Susan had already made a wish. Susan had wished that Derek might never marry Ellen. Both their wishes came true, though not as they wanted. Derek did wake and understand, noticed the primroses, laughed and danced and talked book talk, but it was Susan, not Ellen, who shared his awakening. And Derek did not marry Ellen, or Susan either, for conscience-smitten he threw himself into the ocean. Then Susan made her confession to Ellen.

Miss Chase's ending—the revelation and Ellen's response—seems hurried. With the same ultimate conclusion, a more gradual unfolding of Ellen's emotion and her decision would be more satisfying. Except for that, Miss Chase persuades us that these things happened—that Ellen's modest, hardworking life became irradiated by a romance out of the past, and that in present-day Cornwall, with its medley of ancient customs and tourist trade, the tragedy of Tristram, Iseult, and King Mark had a humble counterpart, with variations, in the lives of two serving women and a fisherman.

Pleasant to contemplate is the fine fusion of Miss Chase's material—the Cornish people as she knows them, legends of old Lyonnesse, a remarkable character portrayal in the person of Ellen Pascoe, and the scenic background. In the last, as usual, she is at her best, and when the story is forgotten the scene will be remembered—the flower gardens and shining streams of the north, black stone hedges and slate cottages of the south, the sullen stillness of Bodmin Moor, the ceaseless wind and the omnipresent ocean that roars and pounds, or sings its constant undertone, and on fair days sets pealing the bells of buried Lyonnesse.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Voter's Need of Discipline

IT TAKES more self-discipline than most people possess to realize that the right to vote does not belong to the person, but to the general welfare. The franchise is not personal property for sale for personal favor, it is public property the use of which should be conscientiously restricted by the highest moral and ethical principles.—*Ravenswood News*, Chicago.

The Wide Horizon

Perils and Pleasures of Free Speech

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

ONCE or twice recently, the Intimate Message has rather timidly ventured into a lighter field—has suggested that all is not grim and glowering seriousness, even in a Washington portentously packed with statesmen. Our intimations continue to be confirmed. Last week, for instance, Senator Ellender of Louisiana warned a suddenly interested Senate that there was one office in the Government—he didn't remember which, it was some division of the Navy or War Departments—where only red-headed girls were employed.

The Senate couldn't make out whether this was an argument for or against the civil service, but a rosy glow suffused the chamber for some minutes. Subsequent research, upon which it is reported several Senators sent their staffs, has as yet failed to uncover the office, but when it is discovered Hollywood is ready.

Then again there was l'affaire McReynolds. Sam D. McReynolds presides with dignity over the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has journeyed to international conferences in Europe and to the far-off shores of Asia, and otherwise casts luster upon the third district of Tennessee. But there is a senatorial election in Tennessee this year, to return or replace Senator George Berry—whose marble claims against the TVA are being so slightingly tossed about these days. Mr. McReynolds looked—as what congressman does not?—toward that Senate seat.

But upon investigation in Tennessee, he did not find the prospect pleasing: he would have to run against the state organization of Gov. Gordon Browning and organized labor, both backing Senator Berry, and the West Tennessee political machine of "Ed" Crump backing another candidate. So Mr. McReynolds was quite ready not to run. He facilitated this great renunciation by means of a letter from President Roosevelt. Beginning "Dear Sam" the Chief Executive declared it would be "tragic" if Mr. McReynolds relinquished the chairmanship of the House Foreign Relations Committee.

* * *

At this point, a local newspaper in a prominent story said the only reason for the "tragic" phrase was because the new chairman would be Sol Bloom of New York, he who so patriotically publicized the Washington Bicentennial and the Constitution Sesquicentennial. Mr. Bloom saw nothing "tragic" about his succeeding Mr. McReynolds, and he loudly told the White House so. Instantly, the President's press secretary declared that no reflection was intended, and Chairman McReynolds warmly complimented his valued colleague, Mr. Bloom, and the waters were pacified. To all who know the dignified Sam and equally dignified Sol, the incident is a little classic. Ah, the perils of diplomacy as conducted by the House of Representatives.

There is another little-publicized situation that can hardly be treated in the lighter vein. For some months now, there has been an open state of hostilities between Secretary of State Hull and the well-known radio commentator, Boake Carter. It is a situation with scarcely a parallel. Mr. Carter has become what is called an isolationist. He opposes not only American political collaboration with other nations, but is against the Hull trade policies as well. And night after night, on his radio program, he bombards the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policies. Day after day, in a widely syndicated newspaper column, Mr. Carter carries on the attack. Not long ago he came to Washington, and to a capacity crowd in the largest auditorium here, he went after the State Department.

Mr. Hull has little chance to retaliate. He and his aides can make a speech once every few weeks—but they cannot match the daily reiterations of Mr. Carter. Their audience is far more limited. The responsibilities of their office inhibit their choice of weapons. Whereas Mr. Carter, in a few popularized and perhaps not very responsible phrases, can make a deep effect in the mind of the radio public, Secretary Hull can only appeal to reason and count somewhat on his official standing.

* * *

In a sense therefore it is an unequal battle. The newspaper or the radio, which can return to the attack incessantly day after day, has a great advantage over the public man, and this fact is well known. Indeed, odd as it may seem to say so, the Hull-Carter battle does not even seem like a sporting conflict—and this is said without intending to take sides.

For his part, Mr. Carter charges publicly that the Administration is trying to deport him. He was born in Baku, South Russia, says "Who's Who in America," of a British consular agent father, and an Irish mother. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1923, according to the same source. It is hard to see how he could be deported. But Mr. Carter makes the charge, and says that Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, is managing the attempt.

To which Mr. Early replies: "Bunk. I saved that fellow's job for him." Thereby hangs an odd story. Mr. Carter used to broadcast for a radio manufacturing company. A few weeks ago, he switched to the food company controlled in large part by Mrs. Joseph T. Davies, wife of the American Ambassador to Brussels. When "Joe" Davies was in the United States recently, and heard of Mr. Carter's attacks on Administration foreign policy, he vowed he would give him the sack forthwith. Mr. Early says he dissuaded Ambassador Davies from the step, for purely common-sense motives.

Anyway the Carter attacks continue to be made on Davies-Post radio time and they are a factor not to be ignored in the current formation of American public opinion. Of such factors is democracy made, and most Americans would agree that even if some of these factors occasionally sound rather wild—well, it's free speech and we like it.

Racial Minorities in Czechoslovakia

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the question of racial minorities in Europe drawing international attention, your editorial "Czechoslovakia Takes Heed," assessing the complexity of the present minority problems in Czechoslovakia, shows a clear understanding of the difficulties confronting that Government. But when the editorial concludes that recent action of Czechoslovakia to give minorities more representation in Parliament constitutes an admission of guilt that the minority question has not been handled in a manner that would end their grievances, I doubt if you are on completely solid ground.

These people surely enjoy many of the privileges requisite to their national existence. In the 1935 elections the German minorities won forty-four seats in Parliament, constituting the second strongest single party in the Government. Could a minority ask for more representation than this?

The Sudeten people are in complete control of municipal government where they are in a majority, and enjoy also religious, educational, and cultural freedom. Freedom of language is evidenced in the fact that children are taught in their native German, and German is given precedence in all public offices where the members of the minority exceed 20 per cent of the population.

Their political position, moreover, which your editorial does not elaborate, evidences a remarkable freedom from suppression. This freedom obviously is more than Germany grants even to its own citizens.

However, political action such as that of Konrad Henlein's party, which seeks autonomy, is restricted by the Government. Henlein's party follows a platform closely resembling that of the National Socialists in Germany, and it has been said that the party is financed with foreign capital. Such a political movement is a constant menace to the entity of the Czech State, and hardly indicates a loyalty to the Government. In many instances they are barred from jobs in industry, and particularly in munitions work, because of these political activities.

The economic slump in 1929 also accounted for loss of employment in the ranks of the German minorities, but unemployment compensation was given them on equal footing with Czech unemployed.

Therefore, it is a question whether these minorities have just cause to complain of their treatment, as implied in your editorial. Scattered as they are along the northern frontier, and in the midst of the richest industrial area of Czechoslovakia, they are mingled with Czechs in most regions. Their demands for autonomy are apparently geographically impossible, and would jeopardize the existence of the State.

It has been said that Germans maintain the Czechs should recall their own experiences under the Hapsburgs, when they were a minority and the Sudeten Germans were a majority. In this instance it must be remembered that the Czechs had nearly all of their national rights taken from them, and were not allowed religious and cultural freedom.

On the other hand, the German minorities in Czechoslovakia have not been a part of Germany since the sixteenth century. At the beginning of the World War they were a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and when the peace treaties put them under Czech rule in 1919, the majority of them accepted the situation.

GORDON WALKER

Boston.

Olde Belgium

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time great festivities take place in Europe for celebration of the 600th, 700th or 800th anniversary of some old-world town. Last year Berlin celebrated its 800th anniversary with great pomp and splendor. But what about the anniversary of scores of places in Belgium, in comparison with which Berlin or Cologne or Frankfurt are just mere babes?

Take, for instance, my place—Brussels. It is more than 1300 years old! And we can prove it. It was founded around the year 600 A. D., and is mentioned in old documents as a hamlet called Bruohsela. In 1108, the name had become Brossela and in 1159 Brucsela, in 1299 it was written Bruxele, and finally it became Brussels. Antwerp is also very old. In 640 A. D. a church was built there. The same in Ghent in 630 A. D. Liège is mentioned in documents of the sixth century. But we can do still much better than that! We have scores of places dating back to the Roman period. Comines is shortly celebrating its 1700th anniversary. Oudenaarde and Diest are mentioned in documents of the year 400 A. D.

But oldest of all Belgian places are Tongeren and Gembloes, which are about to celebrate their 2000th anniversary. They existed already before the beginning of the Christian era. They are mentioned in written documents of the old Romans who came to the north of Europe with the legions of Julius Caesar. Tongeren and Gembloes were situated on the great Roman highway from Colonia Agrippina (Cologne), the capital of the province Germania, running right through the barren plains of the province Gallia Belgica to Boulogne.

A Brussels paper recently advocated the organization of a whole string of festivities in celebration of all these really impressive anniversaries. It seems a mighty good idea to me

EMILE LEGRAND

Brussels.

Gov. Murphy's Financing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I know that The Christian Science Monitor wants to retain its reputation as being one of the cleanest and most dependable newspapers in the country, and for that reason I am writing you this letter to correct the statements made in a certain article which appeared in the Monitor recently.

A story with a Lansing, Mich., date-line makes a statement that former Governor Fitzgerald won many supporters by putting the State on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, and it further states that former Governor Fitzgerald recently re-entered the political picture and apparently sounded the keynote of his campaign by assailing what he termed Governor Murphy's "mishandling" of Michigan financial affairs.

Now the statement which says that former Governor Fitzgerald put the State on a "pay-as-you-go" basis is without foundation. The first act of the Legislature of Governor Murphy's administration was to put through a deficiency appropriation bill of $13,000,000 to pay up the unpaid bills left by the previous Fitzgerald administration. That is a matter of record and it cannot be disputed, and it certainly does not fit in with the statement of the State having been on a "pay-as-you-go" basis under former Governor Fitzgerald.

Washington, D. C. JOHN LUECKE, M. C.

Racial Groups in Hawaii

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently published statistics from official sources as to numerical strength of the various racial groups in Hawaii indicate that out of the Territory's total population of 397,000, 151,000 are "Japanese" and 59,000 are "whites." Those official sources, however, do not explain that the "white" group is composed in greater part of Army and Navy forces, neither permanent residents nor voters of the Territory.

The significant conditions as to racial predominance in Hawaii are best understood from examination of the segregated list of registered voters. In 1936, the Japanese, with 18,698 registered voters, outnumbered any other racial group, and were increasing more rapidly than any other. They numbered in 1920, 658; in 1926, 3,092; in 1930, 7,017; in 1932, 11,273; in 1934, 15,317, and in 1936, 18,698. The next most numerous were the "Hawaiians" with 15,181, and steadily decreasing since 1932, when they numbered 18,576. Next came the "Americans" with 12,146. They had increased from 5,336 in 1920 to 10,244 in 1930, and 12,588 in 1934, but have fallen off since.

V. S. MCCLATCHY, Exec. Secy.,
California Joint Immigration Committee
San Francisco, Calif.